

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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DAILY CONDEMNS SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN

AU091210 Tirana ATA in English 0923 GMT 9 Jan 80 AU

[Afghan People Will Not Submit to the Occupation--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 9 (ATA)--Despite the "blitzkrieg" invasion with the participation of numerous forces the Soviet social-imperialists undertook against Afghanistan, they could not subdue the valiant and freedom-loving people of that country, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes in an article today. Forcefully condemning the barbarous occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet social-imperialists, the newspaper stresses that in regard to this occupation too, the Soviet Union used the same "arguments" of the Brezhnev "theory" of the limited sovereignty and the fascist logic of the "independence under the foreign occupator". Now, all their propaganda and that of their lackeys, just as in 1968, when Czechoslovakia was occupied, raises a great clamour and sings praises to the occupation of Afghanistan, presenting it as "an aid against the imperialist plot", as an "accomplishment with dignity of the internationalist duty" by the Soviet Union, etc. But all this fails to save them from their shameful discredit and the inevitable defeat.

The Afghan people are a people with an ancient history, full of struggles for their freedom and independence. The experience of these struggles provides a great lesson for the Afghan people to see the salvation of their country in their own forces, in their liberation struggle and not relying on any imperialist power. The imperialist powers are not interested in the destinies of Afghanistan and its people, but in the preservation of their imperialist interests. In order to preserve precisely these interests, the USA, China and the other imperialist powers, are raising today a great clamour on the occupation of Afghanistan. This is being revealed quite clearly and cynically even at the meetings of the U.S. Secretary of Defence Brown with the Chinese leaders in Beijing, when the two sides are declaring that "the USA and China will jointly cooperate in the military field for the defence of their mutual interests from a third power".

The occupation of Afghanistan on the part of the Soviet Union, the article writes further on, poses a direct threat to the security of other countries and peoples of the Middle East and other countries of Asia and Africa. The threats for interference and all the hostile and aggressive activity of the United States of America against Iran pose an equally great danger against their freedom and security. The Moslem peoples of this region, who are indignant by the neocolonial and hegemonic policy of all the imperialist powers, have only one road to cope with this imperialist aggression which comes from all sides--the road of their unity, the strengthening of their solidarity and assistance for one other, their joining with the just cause of the Iranian revolution and its anti-American and anti-imperialist resistance, their unity with the struggle of resistance the Afghan people are waging against the Soviet social-imperialists.

In face of their unity and solidarity will fail also the attempts of the old reactionaries or some new reactionaries, who disguised under the "democratic", "progressive" and "socialist" masks, play the game and defend the positions and the hegemonic and neocolonial yoke of these or those imperialist powers, serve their strategy for the suppression of any movement and any social-political and national change of progressive character in this region.

After stressing that the people of Afghanistan are determined to continue their struggle of resistance until the ousting of the Soviet social-imperialist aggressors from their territory, the newspaper writes in conclusion:

In their struggle against the Soviet social-imperialist occupiers, the Afghan people are not alone. They enjoy the sympathy and the support of the freedom-loving peoples and of all the honest, democratic and progressive people in the world, who have risen on foot in demonstrations of protest against this barbarous occupation and indignantly demand that the Soviet social-imperialist aggressors withdraw from Afghanistan.

BROWN PURSUING U.S. 'GLOBAL STRATEGIC INTERESTS' IN PRC

AU111144 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

["Warmongering Mission of Brown in Beijing"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 11 (ATA)--It is a week now that the U.S. Secretary of Defence Brown is for a visit in China. He has met and conducted extensive talks with Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping and with other chieftains of the Chinese social-imperialists. He visited military bases and special military manoeuvres were organized for him. Everything proves that the visit of the Washington envoy served the hatching up of new plots and intrigues the plans for new aggressions against the peoples of Asia and all the world, the further coordination of the imperialist global strategy.

As chief of Pentagon, one of the main aims of the visit of Brown and his bargainings with the chieftains of the Chinese social-imperialists is the extension of the U.S.-Chinese military collaboration, the finding of the roads for the supply of China with modern armaments and advanced military technology. Therefore, at least to the extent that has been reported, agreements were reached for China's supply with the up-to-date computers, proposals were made that a station for "scientific" satellites, which as a U.S. spokesman declared can find military usage as well, be established in China's territory. The U.S. imperialists do not spare themselves in the military strengthening of China for its counter-revolutionary role it has undertaken, for the great zeal it shows in the defence of the imperialist interest of the USA.

Large-scale military manoeuvres were organised for the U.S. Secretary of Defence and Brown, on board of a Chinese tank, stated to his hosts: "We hope to increase the relations between the armies of our two countries".

During the bargainings held in Beijing there were raised besides the problems of a military aspect also various international problems, the coordination of their policy and stands especially in the new situations created in different regions of the world in accordance with the "global strategic interests" of the USA and China, as both sides expressed themselves. The Pentagon chieftain went to Beijing at a time when Soviet social-imperialists occupied Afghanistan through a fascist type aggression, when the U.S. imperialists have undertaken a real economic and political aggression against Iran, two events which have further complicated the situation in the Middle East where the plundering and neo-colonialist aims of the two superpowers clash with great severity.

Under such conditions, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese social-imperialists, proceeding from their imperialist interests and being in rivalry with Soviet social-imperialism, are seeking a greater coordination of their political and military activity in order to draw profits from turbulent **situations** created. Through their envoy, the U.S. imperialists once more asked for greater support on the part of the Chinese social-imperialists for their hostile activity against the Iranian people, something which in fact has been given ever since the dictator Shah **Pahlavi** was in power.

The visit of the senior envoy of U.S. imperialism in China and its results, constitute another link in the counter-revolutionary Sino-U.S. collaboration, fraught with great dangers for the peoples, their freedom and independence.

NEW LABOR CODE TO BE PUBLICLY DISCUSSED

AUO41446 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 4 (ATA)--Another draft-code of labour, which during January and February this year will be the subject of a broad and all-round discussion of the working class and the other working masses, has been prepared in Albania.

The preparation of this draft-code is an integral part of the work which is being made to carry into effect the decisions of the 7th Congress of the PLA and it is in full conformity with the spirit and principles of the Constitution of the P.S.R. of Albania to elaborate all the main legislation of the state and, first of all, the codes. So far, the People's Assembly has approved the penal code, the code of penal procedure, the law on people's councils, etc.

The new draft-code of labour is a logical continuation of the previous codes, but of a higher qualitative scale which corresponds to the present stage of the complete construction of socialism in Albania.

The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses today in its editorial that the discussion of the new draft-code of labour is an expression of the implementation of the line of the masses and underlines that this draft-code is an expression of the will of the working class, is guided by the policy of the Party of Labour of Albania and has Marxism-Leninism as its ideological basis. The newspaper points out the principles on which the new draft-code is based upon. In Socialist Albania, the newspaper writes, man is the most precious capital. Therefore, the care the party and the state show for the working people is sanctioned in the new draft-code of labour as one of its most important demands. The newspaper points out the importance of the discussion of the draft-code so that every worker and employee get acquainted in detail and thoroughly master it. At the same time, the newspaper underlines that the drawing of their opinions, suggestions and remarks about this document of great importance is quite significant.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT BY SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO

Received by Zhivkov

AU092055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], accompanied by Jaime Balesteros, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the PCE Central Committee, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 4-10 January 1980. Comrade Todor Zhivkov met with Comrade Santiago Carrillo, and Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Dimitur Stanishev attended the talks. Information on the problems which the two communist parties are solving was exchanged at the friendly talks. Certain topical issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement were also discussed.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov discussed Bulgaria's successes in building a developed socialist society, in perfecting socialist democracy in all spheres of life and also on Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world. He reaffirmed the BCP's international solidarity with the struggle of the communists and working people in Spain for democracy and social progress, which is of great importance for strengthening the ranks of the progressive and democratic forces in the world.

Santiago Carrillo, PCE secretary general, discussed the struggle of the party, the workers class and the other political and social forces in Spain for strengthening democracy, peace and progress. He also highly assessed the successes of the BCP and the Bulgarian people in socialist building, successes that are consolidating the prestige and influence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and that also are a realistic contribution to the struggle of the anti-imperialist forces for developing the world revolutionary process.

The two leaders expressed their great concern over the increase in nuclear armament and expressed themselves in favor of reducing international tension, of reducing nuclear weapons and of full and general disarmament.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Santiago Carrillo, PCE secretary general, reaffirmed the readiness of the two parties to continue to expand and develop their relations and to contribute to developing the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Spain. The talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness, mutual respect and international solidarity.

During his visit to Bulgaria, Santiago Carrillo, PCE secretary general, laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov and paid homage at the casket of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement. He also visited Plovdiv where he met the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee and was acquainted with the social economic development of the okrug.

Departure From Bulgaria

AU101056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 10 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] departed on 10 January from Bulgaria. He had paid Bulgaria a short visit at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary.

The Spanish communist leader was accompanied by Jaime Balesteros, member of the PCE Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary. At Sofia Airport the guests were seen off by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Dimitur Stanishev.

SOVIET MINISTER PUDKOV VISITS TWO OKRUGS

AU091917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Ivan Pudkov, Soviet minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances, today visited Khaskovo and Stara Zagora okrugs. He visited some machine-building enterprises in the two okrugs. In working talks with Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and with the first secretaries of the two okrug party committees, problems related to the integration process in the sphere of machine building were discussed.

ZHIVKOV GREETES AL-ASAD ON REELECTION AS PARTY LEADER

AU101104 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, on his reelection as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party]

[Text] Dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, please allow me, on my behalf as well as on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and all Bulgarian communists, to greet you on the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and to wish you good health and new successes in your highly noble mission for the benefit of the friendly Syrian people.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which has always consistently and firmly supported the Arab peoples' just struggle for removing the consequences of Israeli aggression, highly values the contribution of the Syrian Arab Republic in uniting the Arab countries on an anti-imperialistic basis in their struggle against the Camp David capitulationist and separatist agreements, and for restoring the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and creating their own independent state.

I am confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between our parties and peoples will strengthen and develop in the interest of the Bulgarian and Syrian peoples and their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and for peace and social progress throughout the world.

BCP GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

AU101505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Central Committee greetings message to the 24th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party, read by Vladimir Sandev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug Party Committee in Toronto on 7 January]

[Text] BTA--Dear Comrades, I take the liberty, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to convey to you the most sincere, fraternal greetings to you the delegates to the 24th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party, and through you, to all Canadian communists.

It gives us great joy to be able to participate in the work of your party congress.

We listened with great attention to the report read by Comrade William Kashtan, secretary general of your party, on behalf of the Central Committee. We are convinced that the tasks the congress has assigned--in connection with intensifying the struggle for the development of an independent economy on the basis of the processing of the country's natural resources; expanding trade with the socialist countries; exerting control over the activities of the multinational corporations and the tasks pertaining to a new, purely Canadian Constitution, which should be based on the equal rights' partnership of both the English and French-speaking Canadian population--and their implementation will contribute to insuring the genuine independence of Canada.

We are convinced that the expansion and intensification of the Canadian communists' struggle for the defense of all the working people's social and economic achievements, for satisfying the demands of the French Canadian people, for preserving peace throughout the world and for the unity of all actions of the democratic and progressive forces in your country will even more enhance the Canadian Communist Party's prestige.

The Bulgarian Communists appreciate and respect the indefatigable and selfless work of the Canadian Communist Party, which under the difficult and hard conditions of imperialist oppression, is waging a courageous struggle for the Canadian working people's rights.

We highly appreciate your participation in the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement from the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which are a guarantee of the comprehensive development of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The consistent and principled policy of the Canadian Communist Party deserves the respect of this party and the prestige it enjoys among the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world.

I would like to note with satisfaction that truly comradely relations exist between the BCP and the Canadian Communist Party. I can declare with confidence that we will continue, also in the future, to do everything within our power to consolidate and develop the fraternal relations between our two parties, despite the great geographical distance that separates our two countries.

Comrades, 35 years have elapsed since the socialist revolution's victory in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Within this relatively short period our country has achieved considerable successes in its socioeconomic development. Under the leadership of the BCP, our entire working people are successfully implementing the task of building a developed socialist society and are creating the prerequisites for a gradual transition to communism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. These successes are the results of the consistent Marxist-Leninist policy conducted by our party, the policy of friendship and cooperation with the countries belonging to the socialist community and, above all, with the fraternal Soviet Union.

Comrades, the present characteristic trait of international relations is the assertion of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence as a norm of international relations.

The great Soviet Union has earned the decisive credit in removing the threat of thermo-nuclear war. [paragraph continues]

Of course, the other democratic and peace-loving forces also play a role of tremendous importance in this struggle. The task now is to stop the armaments race and to begin detente in the military sector. In this connection the plans for deploying new U.S. weapons on the territories of a number of West European countries are alarming.

The BCP and the Bulgarian state are actively promoting their policy of constant consolidation of the worldwide socialist community, a policy of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, a policy of consistent struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, for good neighborliness and cooperation.

Comrades, the Bulgarian communists wish the 24th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party success and useful work. We are profoundly convinced that the decisions of the congress and their successful implementation in practical life, that the further consolidation of the organizational and ideological-political unity of the party will represent an essential contribution to the consolidation of the prestige and influence of the Canadian Communist Party in its struggle for the working people's interests, for peace, democracy and social progress.

Long live the Canadian Communist Party;

Long live friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Canadian communists, between the Bulgarian and Canadian peoples.

[Signed] The BCP Central Committee.

PROFESSOR SENDOV ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

AU092100 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 9 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 9 (BTA)--Today the 47-year-old mathematician corresponding member Professor Blagovest Sendov, was elected vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences at a general assembly of the academy.

His previous post of rector of Sofia University, Bulgaria's greatest higher educational establishment, which he occupied for two terms in succession (eight years), expired several months ago. He has also been deputy chairman of the centre of mathematics with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and since 1973 he is a member of the presidium of the academy. Calculus and theoretical mathematics are Mr Sendov's main fields of research.

He was on the team who invented the first Bulgarian electronic calculator "Elka." In 1969 he won the Dimitrov prize for researchers into mathematical modelling of cellular division. A major achievement of his is the introduction of new metrics in the theory of approximations. Besides Bulgaria about 80 of his scientific works have been published in the Soviet Union and Great Britain. He has defended his doctor's dissertation at the Institute of Mathematics with the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union.

The general assembly elected the prominent Soviet historian Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev a foreign member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

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BULGARIA

'GRAND-SCALE' SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION SLATED FOR SOFIA

AU100946 Sofia BTA in English 0808 GMT 10 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA)--The Bulgarian capital, which according to the latest data has a population of 1.03 million, is bustling with preparations for the construction of an underground. Specialists say that the latest scientific, technological and architectural investments will be made use of in this major construction.

This year the construction of the first stretch of the underground will start along a west-east line which is to link up one of the newest residential quarters, that of "Iyulin", with the heart of the city. A 7.7 km track will be laid down with seven stops along it. Within an hour the electric underground will be able of carrying 50,000 passengers in one direction only. In the first stretch the open-pit method of excavation will be used. It is cheaper and what is more, makes it possible for the existing engineering systems to be converted to new purposes.

When completed, the underground will consist of two perpendicular lines--a "west-east" and a "north-south" one. The project is drawn up in due consideration for the architectural homogeneity of the capital city, particularly in its central part, where a big people's palace of culture is under construction.

Naturally, a construction on such a grand scale, requires a lot of preparation. The main thing now is to build a construction base. It is jointly designed by the specialized Soviet Organization of Giprozavodtrans (Kharkov) and the Metroproekt organization.

The construction base will actually be a large production complex with several plants, industrial railway branches and units. A small "city" will spring up in the western part of the capital to be inhabited by the builders of the underground only. It will spread over an area of 55 hectares. For the builders of the underground, there will be erected a home of culture, a sports complex, an education centre, creches, kindergartens and schools.

ZHIVKOV CHAIRS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE ON SELF-SUFFICIENCY

AU071056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 7 January at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall, a national conference on further developing the application of the system of the achieving self-sufficiency among the population in basic agricultural products took place. The conference was chaired by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke.

The results to date following the introduction of the system were examined. It was noted that the system has caused a stabilization of cattle-breeding, better utilization of the soil and an increase in the number of those involved in agricultural production.

The task was set of bringing about a turning point in this major political, economic and social enterprise and securing a stable supply of agricultural produce for the population throughout the year.

In his statement Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out principled trends for developing the self-sufficiency system, something which should be assisted by the agro-industrial complexes and founded on an economic basis.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF REACTION TO SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

U.S. Overreacting

LD101439 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Jiri Roskot commentary]

[Text] It is evident that the White House so far has not managed to cast off the spell of the dangerous emotions which have inflamed the minds of some American politicians following events in Afghanistan.

Yesterday, the U.S. State Department announced that 17 Soviet diplomats in New York have been requested to depart the United States. The Americans recalled seven diplomats from Kiev. The anti-Soviet hysteria, judging by appearances, will develop further as indicated on 4 January by President Carter. On Tuesday [8 January] the President decided to make an unprecedented statement: He described Soviet military aid to the Afghan Government against foreign interference as a step which allegedly represents the most serious threat to peace since World War II.

It is difficult to say to what extent President Carter bases this on his own experience of postwar history. It remains a fact, however, that his statement not only falsifies history, but moreover deliberately distorts the development of events surrounding Afghanistan. The growing foreign policy failures of the United States are the bitter fruits reaped by the U.S. Government as a result of the policy of "diktat," which in postwar years has posed the biggest threat to peace in the world and runs counter the aspirations of peoples to live in freedom and peace. The hegemonistic ambitions of Washington have repeatedly placed the world face to face with a direct threat of a world war. The United States waged an aggressive war in Korea, which threatened to develop into a world holocaust. During that war, as well as during the barbaric aggression against Vietnam, the Pentagon toyed with the idea of making use of nuclear weapons. The world was on the very brink of a nuclear catastrophe due to the United States during the Caribbean crisis.

Ever since World War II, beginning with the first atom bombs, the U.S. military-industrial complex has been initiating ever new rounds in the arms race through the introduction of ever new and more dangerous weapons of mass destruction.

Armaments have reached an unprecedented scale under President Carter in particular. With the objective of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union, dangerous projects have been embarked on--the MX missiles, Trident submarines and missiles, cruise missiles, etc.

It has been under President Carter, too, that a serious worsening of the climate in Europe has developed when the United States at the NATO Council session foisted on its allies the decision on deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

And here is another detail: According to the U.S. Brookings Institution during 30 postwar years the United States has made use of armed force 215 times to achieve its foreign policy objectives. Not once did the U.S. forces act at the request of the lawful government of the respective countries, but always against their sovereignty and independence.

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On the other hand, Soviet units entered Afghanistan at the request of the legitimate government to help it cope with interference from without inspired first and foremost by the United States.

Not even the current anti-Soviet hysteria, which President Carter also has irresponsibly joined, cannot conceal who--in contradiction with the need for detente--is dangerously intensifying international tension and threatening peace.

West Spreads 'False Information'

LD101856 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Commenting on the present anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign inspired by Washington, a Radio Prague news analyst says Afghanistan has not become a new Chile. The American CIA's subversive actions have failed to fulfill Washington's plans to replace the loss of positions in Iran and to transform Afghanistan into a new military springboard against the Soviet Union. Soviet military aid given at the request of the Afghan Government helps the people in that country to develop the 1978 April revolution in calm and without external interference. International reaction is furious and Western propaganda is doing all it can not only to call forth new anti-Soviet hysteria, but also to spread false information about the situation inside Afghanistan. Its aim is to create the impression that the Afghans are against the revolution.

In an interview for the Czechoslovak Communist Party's daily newspaper RUDE PRAVO, the editor in chief of the Kabul NEW TIMES, Rahim Raf'at, said on this: The differences between the Afghan reality and that which is said about Afghanistan in the West is best expressed by one of our proverbs: The two things are as distant from one another as the sky is from the earth. The Western propaganda blackens the situation in Afghanistan while keeping silent about facts which are indisputable.

Rahim Raf'at also said that the revolution is under attack not only by the counter-revolutionaries who have not reconciled themselves with revolutionary changes. At present, he said, the situation in the country is, however, mostly calm and is becoming normal.

The broad support for Babrak Karmal's new Afghan Government is shown by the many messages of greetings which arrive in Kabul from all parts of the country expressing the Afghan people's determination to resist resolutely the internal counterrevolution and the external interference. The broad support for the Karmal Government also expresses the relief felt by the Afghan public over the ending of Amin's brutal regime which liquidated thousands of patriots.

Amin, who wanted to discredit the revolution, is now being praised especially by the American propaganda. It is by no mere chance that Washington officials are standing up for Amin. By his counterrevolutionary policy Amin was playing into the hands of the U.S. strategists who wanted to involve Afghanistan in their anti-Soviet game. Amin took power by bloody methods in September last year and he ruled with the same methods. This very fact was recalled in a letter to the American President, Carter, from the widow of the assassinated Nur Mohammad Taraki who, as the legal head of Afghanistan, was killed by Amin when he took power.

The Afghan people are now dealing with their internal affairs. Soviet aid was granted at the request of the Afghan Government and cannot therefore be described as interference in the country's internal affairs. Interference comes from Washington and Beijing which are arming the counterrevolution and training armed bands in Pakistan.

The United States, China and some other states are interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs also at the United Nations. The Afghan foreign minister resolutely condemned this fact during the unqualified debate about Afghanistan in the Security Council. No less condemnable is the stand of those countries which at the Security Council put through an emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly on the events in Afghanistan.

UN 'Interfering'

LD081028 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The Afghan issue, as discussed by the U.N. Security Council, is a made-up problem and evidently follows provocative anti-Soviet and antirevolutionary aims, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The paper said that the discussion on the so-called Afghan issue in the U.N. against the will of the Afghan Government is an act of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The Soviet aid to Afghanistan for which the Afghan Government had asked is in full harmony with the treaty of friendship, good neighbourly relations and cooperation signed between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan on December 5, 1978. It is also in harmony with the U.N. Charter which says that nothing shall impair the right of individual or collective self-defence.

The current hysterical campaign, launched by the bourgeois world and now brought also to the U.N., is part of the U.S. strategy aimed at throwing the world from the banks of international detente into the cool waves of cold war, the daily said.

"This is also why we fully and resolutely support the stand of the Afghan revolutionary government rightfully describing the current debate in the Security Council as interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs" the daily said.

Foreign Radio 'Controls' Rebels

AU111040 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 January on page 1 carries a 700-word report by the paper's special correspondent in Kabul, Milos Krejci, on the situation in the Afghan capital, entitled "Purposeful Efforts at Consolidation."

Krejci reports that life in Kabul is returning to "normal" but notes that "At night sporadic shots can be heard and instances of individual terror have occurred, which reactionary groups or individuals have on their conscience. In some border areas along the frontiers with Pakistan and Iran, however, counterrevolutionary groups are provoking isolated fighting."

Around the main buildings and strategic points in Kabul there is "a concentration of Afghan Army patrols", according to Krejci, who does not mention the presence of Soviet troops.

Speaking about the "complicated conditions" under which the Afghan revolution is taking place, Krejci stresses the role of illiteracy, which makes the spoken word and television the only means of a "dialog" between the government and the people: "Yet the television covers only Kabul and a small area surrounding the capital. The foreign diversionist transmitters, on the other hand, because of the range of their broadcasts, have under control a considerable part of the population and in the border areas only hostile propaganda reports are available to these Afghans."

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In his report the RUDE PRAVO correspondent also quotes the Afghan daily HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E on investigations of the cases of illegal imprisonment under the rule of Hafizollah Amin and reports on the efforts of Babrak Karmal to form the new government on the broadest possible basis, which is given as the reason for the still vacant posts in his government.

UNREST IN TABRIZ, SANANDAJ SHARI'AT-MADARI CALLS FOR PEACE

LD081628 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran--Iranian Army units and Islamic Revolutionary Guards took up posts early this morning along all access roads to Qom, where Ayatollah Khomeyni has his residence, fearing unrest on the Shi'ite holiday tomorrow when thousands of pilgrims are expected in the city.

According to agency reports, there will be 400 chartered buses from Tabriz alone, with supporters of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari whose residence in Qom was recently attacked by the supporters of Khomeyni.

Ayatollah Madari, who has great support of the Turkish speaking minority in Azarbayjan, called today for an end of violent clashes between the rival groups in Tabriz, and sharply condemn all who infringe laws under the pretext of support for a religious leader. According to Tehran radio, Madari said that the Iranian people can win only in unity, and that all clashes only weaken the Islamic revolution.

The Kurdish insurgents protesting against the presence of Islamic Revolutionary Guards in the provincial capital of Sanandaj continue for the seventh day their sit-in demonstration in the office of the governor general, who himself joined the protesters because the central government did not keep its promise to pull out the guards from the city.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET HENG SAMRIN ON 'VICTORY' ANNIVERSARY

AU081331 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea]

[Text] Dear Comrade Heng Samrin,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government and the people of the CSSR as well as in our own names we send you, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and all fraternal Kampuchean people most sincere comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchean people.

The liberation of Phnom Penh from the hated, pro-Beijing, antipeople clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Council and the declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea last January created the prerequisites for the development of Kampuchea as a sovereign and free state and for the restoration of the devastated national economy, science, culture and other spheres of social life in your country.

We highly appreciate the immense efforts with which the Kampuchea United Front for National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council from the very beginning of the existence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have led the Kampuchean people toward overcoming the burdensome heritage of the former regime and toward the construction of a new society.

We sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in close cooperation with the fraternal nations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and with the effective international assistance and support of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community in implementing the conclusions of the Second Congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation and in defending the revolutionary gains and territorial integrity of their country against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. Those results prove that the road toward democratic changes in the People's Republic of Kampuchea that has been embarked upon is in harmony with the aspirations and vital interests of its people.

We highly value the fact that ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation are developing between our countries. We assure you that also in future Czechoslovak communists and all our people--being loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--will support the growing prestige of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea in the international forum and grant it assistance in building a new life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Esteemed Comrade Samrin, we wish you from the bottom of our hearts and through you, all Kampuchean people, many further successes in building a just order in your homeland, in defending the revolutionary gains and in our joint struggle for socialism, peace and social progress in the world.

HOSTILITY TOWARD KAMPUCHEA DEPLORED

AU091240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Jan Hrobar article: "Laughter Has Returned to the Country; People's Republic of Kampuchea After a Year of Freedom"]

[Excerpt] In this difficult time the fraternal socialist countries stand at the side of the Kampuchea people, who are finding support among the democratic and progressive public. An incessant stream of shipments of Soviet rice, corn, flour and other products is reaching Phnom Penh. Vietnam is also sharing its scant reserves with its neighbor, sends it agricultural equipment and seeds. In the course of the last year the countries of the socialist community shipped more than 200,000 tons of foodstuffs to Kampuchea. This unselfish aid has helped to overcome the critical situation in the supplies of the population with foodstuffs.

The admiration and recognition elicited by the work that has been done to date in the reconstruction and restoration of Kampuchea is all the greater because it is accompanied by a constant hostile campaign nurtured by both Beijing and the forces of imperialism but, deplorably, also by some circles of the movement of nonaligned countries. Beijing and the imperialist reaction continue to attempt to support the shipwrecked members of the regime of Pol Pot as well as to make illicit use of them as terrorist gangs being dispatched from bases on Thai territory to the jungles of the north western part of Kampuchea.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD102110 Prague CTK in English 2011 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here on Thursday Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich to discuss cooperation between the two parties and countries.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION LEADER

LD102308 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met today in Prague a delegation of the National Trade Union Council of Hungary headed by its secretary, Jozsef Timmer. They discussed the topical questions of mutual cooperation and the international trade union movement.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION IN PRAGUE

LD081416 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Pedro Luis Torres, held a reception in Prague today, marking the state holiday of the Cuban Republic. Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakš, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of the Czechoslovak political and cultural life came to offer him their good wishes. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DEPUTY ENERGY MINISTER VIEWS FUEL, POWER SITUATION

AU101410 Prague PRACE in Czech 8 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Article by Eng Josef Farka, deputy CSSR minister of power and fuels: "Everyone Decides About Fuels and Energy"]

[Summary] The conclusions drawn by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government last year were reflected in an improved situation concerning the extraction of solid fuels and the supplies of electricity and heating gases. "In 1979 we extracted a total of 124,689,000 tons of coal, of which 439,219 tons were extracted over and above the state plan. All basins coped successfully with the planned tasks, except for the Slovak mines, the extraction shortfall of which amounted to 213,000 tons. The causes consist in extraordinarily complicated and difficult mining conditions, in the lack of preparedness of the workings in the managerial and organizing work."

The results we achieved must not make us complacent. Attention will have to be focused, above all, on the fulfillment of extraction tasks in North Bohemia and in the Slovak mines. "We should neither neglect the fact that, as in the past years, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the annual extraction tasks will have to be insured by organizing extraordinary extraction shifts, the extent of which is not negligible. Last year alone, for example, 3,576,000 tons of coal were extracted during those shifts, coal which we would otherwise miss in covering essential needs."

In the extraction of fuels, the graded types of coal remain a permanent problem. In spite of measures that have been taken, the North Bohemia brown coal mines and the Prievidza coal and lignite mines failed to meet the planned tasks as regards graded coal; however, the supplies for the domestic market have been insured. Nevertheless, in view of the increasing demand and declining production, the supplies of graded coal represent one of the most serious problems. Besides stepping up efforts for its production, it is also necessary to reconstruct the large consumers' facilities to make them operate on lower-grade fuel. "Moreover, the strained situation as regards supplies of solid fuels is being made worse by the lower deliveries of coke by the metallurgical coking plants."

Compared with last year, the overall coal reserves are 3,600,000 tons larger today, which is 45 percent. "In view of the permanent nonfulfillment of the planned production of graded coal and the present shortage of good-quality types of powdered coal, however, the composition of the reserves for consumption is not on the necessary level from the viewpoint of variety and quality. We succeeded in supplying all the decisive power plants with enough coal; they have 2,500,000 tons of coal more on their dumps than last year."

The shortfall in the removal of the overburden in North Bohemia further aggravated the situation as regards the basin's preparedness for mining. A continuation of the adverse development could threaten coal extraction in the years to come.

After initial difficulties, the operation of the electricity system was consolidated last year and no restrictive measures have had to be taken since March. The supplies of the national economy with heating gases will continue to be even, thanks to greater reserves in the underground reservoirs. "Regulatory measures of a short-term nature could be applied in the electricity and gas system in the event of an accumulation of breakdowns at the production sites and in the distribution networks with the simultaneous occurrence of extraordinarily adverse climatic conditions. Independent variants for the regulation of supplies have been prepared for the event of the emergence of extraordinary difficulties. They can be applied only to industrial consumers, who have already been acquainted with them."

The present situation must not be overestimated; it is necessary to take into account the possible risks in coal supplies and transportation, in the operation of power plants, in the distribution network and so forth. That is why each of us must contribute to the solution of the fuel-power situation. The requirement to handle fuels and power in the most economical way is still valid.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE--Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Vaclav Brezak, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique. [Text]
[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD]

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'TERRORIST GROUPS' CONTINUE TO THREATEN PEACE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD101534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[By ADN correspondent Rainer Althaus]

[Text] Kabul--Two weeks after the overthrow of the Amin regime in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the beginning of the new stage of the Afghan people's revolution, the first important steps have been taken along the road ahead. In accordance with the amnesty for political prisoners, announced at the beginning of the new year, 4,200 prisoners have been freed in Kabul alone and about 1,000 persons in other provinces of the country.

Messages of confidence in the Revolutionary Council and government under Babrak Karmal are received daily from the population as well as thanks for the Soviet Union's aid. This has been confirmed to me in numerous conversations during the past few days.

Kabul is calm and its inhabitants are continuing their normal, everyday life. The numerous foreign correspondents who are presently roaming the town and asking questions with very varied motives are received with friendly interest. Members of the Afghan National Liberation Army are carrying out their normal duties inside and outside government buildings, and are patrolling the streets to guarantee safety from terrorist groups.

A statement by the Defense Ministry points out that the practices of terrorist groups, incited by imperialism and aided with weapons and other assistance which infiltrate Afghanistan from outside, continue to pose a serious threat to the peaceful life of the country. Western correspondents returning from a short trip to Peshavar on the far side of the border with Pakistan confirmed reports on the assembly and arming of hostile forces.

At his first press conference, Babrak Karmal expressed his thoughts on the continuation of the revolution. The basic policy embarked upon on 27 April 1978 initiating anti-feudal and democratic changes is to be continued. Diversions from this policy, mismanagement and arbitrariness during the past months necessitate corrective measures. There is awareness of the difficulties of the future path, but the gravity of the situation, as I noted in discussions with members of the Revolutionary Council, is being met with optimistic determination.

FDGB ASSURES AFGHAN 'PROGRESSIVE FORCES' OF SOLIDARITY

LD102214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The FDGB National Executive Committee has assured the trade unions and all progressive forces of Afghanistan of its fraternal solidarity in its fight for the uncompromising implementation of the April revolution objectives.

In a telegram from the National Executive Committee, signed by Chairman Harry Tisch, it is underlined that the workers of the GDR organized in the FDGB most strongly condemn the machinations of imperialism, in particular the United States, against the progressive development in Afghanistan, and welcome the internationalist support by the Soviet Union.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INDIRA GANDHI'S PARTY WINS INDIAN ELECTION

DW101122 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 10 Jan 80 DW

[Alfons Gallus dispatch]

[Text] New Delhi--What nobody really dared to predict 1 week ago when the elections began is now a fact: The outcome of these seventh Lok Sabha elections has confirmed in black and white a triumphant return to power by Indira Gandhi. Out of the 525 seats, 351 fell to her party, the Congress-I Party. A destructive blow was dealt to the Janata, the Lok Dal and the National Congress, all of which were considered up to the last minute as competitors among the bourgeois parties for the post of prime minister. In contrast, the Communist Party of India--Marxist--scored a remarkable result by winning 35 seats and the Communist Party of India also was quite successful, winning 10 mandates as against 7 during the 1977 elections. These details, however, are likely to interest only two types of observers here: The statisticians and the analysts. The latter will have special difficulty in finding plausible reasons and causes for this outcome of the Indian parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile, things are taking the course which is customary in bourgeois democracies following such an event. The successful party reportedly will hold a pro forma meeting of its new parliamentary faction at 1430 local time today and officially appoint Mrs Gandhi leader of the Congress-I Party. As soon as President Sanjiva Reddy has been notified of it, it is up to him to ask Indira Gandhi to form a government. She is expected to be sworn in as early as this Friday and observers are extremely anxious to know which figures will make up her cabinet. This anxious expectation is justified, because Mrs Gandhi has a great number of staffers at her disposal with experience in the central government and in the individual provincial governments. In the past months some young people have also recommended themselves for major tasks. This will not make it easy for Mrs Gandhi to form the cabinet and at the same time meet the ambitions of all. She has declared repeatedly that she does not intend to waste a single minute as head of the government in solving the most urgent problems burdening the country.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON REELECTION

AU101413 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party]

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee conveys to you the most heartfelt congratulations on the successful conclusion of the Seventh Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and on your reelection as secretary general.

We wish you success, good health and creative vigor in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Syrian people.

HONECKER HOLDS RECEPTION FOR DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD101804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received in Berlin on Thursday the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR. They extended their good wishes for the new year.

The doyen of the diplomatic corps, Tunisian Ambassador Moncef M. Jaafar, on behalf of the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR extended the most cordial good wishes and greetings for the new year. Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the greetings and good wishes.

Present at the reception of the diplomatic corps in the State Council building were: Politburo members of the SED Central Committee and members of the GDR State Council, Dr Guenter Mittag, Harry Tisch and Paul Verner; Politburo member of the SED Central Committee Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the GDR State Council Dr Manfred Gerlach, Gerald Goetting, Ernest Goldenbaum and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler; deputy foreign ministers Bernhard Neugebauer, Kurt Nier and Dr Klaus Willerding; and the secretary general in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Alfred B. Neumann.

The GDR representatives held friendly conversations with the heads of missions during the reception.

Honecker's Address

DW101451 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1220 GMT 10 Jan 80 DW

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at a New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps in the State Council building in Berlin on 10 January--recorded]

[Text] Ambassadors, Charges d'Affaires, Comrades and friends: Let me cordially thank you, Mr Doyen, and all the members of the diplomatic corps, for the greetings and good wishes you conveyed to the people and the representatives of the GDR at the turn of the year. The year 1980 marks a new decade; may it be a decade in which our hopes for a more peaceful cooperation in the interest of our peoples will be fulfilled. As before, the community of nations, of which we are all members, is faced with the task of banning the danger of a nuclear world war and guaranteeing lasting peace. This requires steps not furthering distrust but confidence among the peoples.

The essential elements in this respect are the measures for halting the arms race and for disarmament. Allow me to stress that the GDR, together with its allies, is for the discontinuation of useless debates which do not get us a single step closer to the preservation of peace. We are for giving preference not to the arms race but to the peaceful cooperation of peoples. It is a matter of course that those principles which are an inalienable part of international law, which I would like to describe with the terms respect for the sovereignty of every individual state as well as noninterference and territorial integrity, must be observed.

It is of great importance for the stability of the situation in all parts of the world that the principles of equal security be applied, including, above all, the maintenance of the present military balance and the renunciation of attempts at unilaterally changing it. Peace is the most important thing mankind needs. It is to this effect that the Warsaw Pact states have submitted proposals; they are still of utmost importance.

The peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is the only practicable and reasonable way. It is the only possibility for preventing the world from being pushed back into the times of cold war. May all those who bear responsibility for the fate of the peoples be guided by realism and circumspection in their actions.

The GDR is aware of its responsibility in Europe, situated as it is at the interface of the two great social systems and the two most powerful military coalitions. It feels committed all the more to making its active contribution to the lasting consolidation of peace. This is evidenced by the declaration of will signed by more than 13.1 million citizens of our country in support of the Soviet peace initiative announced in Berlin in October 1979. Our citizens confirmed that never again must a war emanate from German soil. What our people built from ruins in 30 years of hard work must not be laid in ruins again.

As you know, developments on our continent influence the international situation considerably. An all-European conference on military detente and disarmament is considered by the GDR to be the most appropriate forum at present for furthering that process which was initiated in the seventies with positive results and which is to lead to good neighborliness and cooperation. The GDR strives for the further deepening of cooperation with all states that are represented by you, ambassadors and charges d'affaires, here in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. Such a broad, solid and sound cooperation can indeed only serve detente, stability and understanding on the whole globe. Let us go on working jointly for peace, which is useful for us all, and let us build more confidence: The GDR has and is always prepared for it.

Mr Doyen, ambassadors and charges d'affaires, comrades and friends: I ask you to convey to your heads of state, to your governments and peoples my best greetings and wishes for the new year. I wish you, esteemed ambassadors and charges d'affaires, comrades and friends as well as your families good health and a successful 1980.

MUTUAL TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD102210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The protocol on mutual trade between the GDR and the CSSR in 1980 was signed in Berlin today. It is based on the long-term agreement on mutual trade for the period 1976-80.

In particular, the GDR is to import from the CSSR machine tools and textile machinery, wagons, agricultural machinery, foundry and rolling-mill equipment, electrical and electronics equipment and plant and equipment for the energy industry, as well as important raw materials and fuels such as coal and coke, rolling material and chemical products, cars, textiles and shoes.

Among the main export items from the GDR will be agricultural machinery and machine tools, rail vehicles, cars, rolling-mill equipment, textile machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, fertilizers, lignite briquettes and chemical products, as well as technical consumer goods and textile industry goods.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

QUANDT ADDRESSES PHNOM PENH ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD081414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1018 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh--The Kampuchean people are not alone in their struggle, stressed Bernhard Quandt, SED Central Committee member and head of the GDR delegation attending the festivities to make the first anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchean people at a Phnom Penh meeting today. Speaking before representatives of the revolutionary ruling bodies, the population, diplomatic corps and domestic and foreign press, the speaker drew attention to the Soviet Union's and Vietnam's internationalist aid. He emphatically affirmed that the GDR would continue its policy of proletarian internationalism toward Kampuchea.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS STATE SOLIDARITY WITH KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE

AU081311 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the first anniversary of the liberation of the Kampuchean people and of the victory of the people's revolution the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, the FDGB Federal Executive, the Federal Executive of the Democratic Women's League for Friendship Among Nations, the Solidarity Committee and the GDR Human Rights Committee have conveyed in a joint statement fraternal greetings of sincere friendship and cordial affinity to the people of Kampuchea. It is being assured in the statement that the GDR citizens will always in firm solidarity support the efforts of the Kampuchean people for a secured, peaceful and happy future. Through the sacrificing, untiring work of the people of Kampuchea, supported by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, it has been possible to achieve considerable successes already, it is noted in the statement.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD022048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolkowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received today an economic delegation from the People's Revolutionary Council of the Kampuchea People's Republic led by Minister of Trade Tang Saroem. The delegation arrived in Berlin last weekend.

Werner Krolkowski paid tribute to the achievements attained in the building of a democratic, independent, peace-loving Kampuchea which was striding forward to socialism. He assured Kampuchea of the GDR's continued solidarity, and expressed interest in the further development and expansion of all-round cooperation, including economic relations between the GDR and Kampuchea.

Tang Saroem conveyed cordial greetings from Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the Kampuchea People's Republic which were cordially reciprocated on behalf of general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

Ministers Horst Soelle and Tang Saroem today signed a government agreement on granting economic assistance to Kampuchea.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BURMESE LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AUO71448 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jan 80 p 1-2 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party]

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of Burma's independence I very cordially congratulate you, the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party, the State Council and the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

I express my conviction that the relations between our two states and parties will continue to consolidate and deepen in the joint striving for a lasting peace, for detente and security in the world.

At the same time I take this opportunity at the beginning of the new year to convey good wishes for health, personal well-being and creative strength to you, excellency, for the benefit of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

HONECKER GREETES CONGOLESE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AUO21458 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Congo]

[Text] Berlin--I convey most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the Congolese Workers Party [PCT] Central Committee and the people of the People's Republic of Congo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the PCT's founding and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Congo, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

It fills us with satisfaction that the Congolese people under the PCT's leadership is undertaking great efforts to secure and continue the progressive development path, on the basis of the decisions of the Third PCT Special Party Congress.

I most cordially congratulate you on the successes achieved in the struggle to consolidate your country's national independence, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Permit me to express the conviction that the friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Congo will continue to develop and deepen for the benefit of both peoples and of social progress.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, esteemed Comrade Sassou-N'Guesso, my best wishes for the new year and for your personal well-being.

SED DELEGATION ATTENDS CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU081309 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Horst Schaefer dispatch]

[Text] Toronto--The tasks for the Canadian communists in the struggle for peace and detente were at the center of the audit report rendered by William Kashtan, secretary-general of the Canadian Communist Party, on Saturday at the opening of the 24th party congress of the Canadian Communist Party in Toronto.

Amidst stormy applause Kashtan welcomed delegations of fraternal parties and liberation organizations, among them and SED Central Committee delegation headed by Egon Winkelmann, SED Central Committee department chief for international relations. On Sunday Egon Winkelmann conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

Greetings to Congress

LD051220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The SED follows in a spirit of solidarity the untiring efforts of the Canadian communists to strengthen their country's independence and rally all anti-imperialist forces." This is stated in a greetings message of the SED Central Committee to the 24th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party signed by Secretary General Erich Honecker.

Both parties "devote all their energies to the consolidation of world peace and the extension of international detente. They emphatically oppose the nuclear arms race stepped up by NATO circles, which represents a serious threat to international security," the message continues.

The SED Central Committee pays tribute to the close fraternal relations which have existed between the two parties for decades on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and their active work for the consolidation of the international communist movement.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES ARMY OLYMPIC CLUB ON POLITICAL STRUGGLE

LD082332 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Marian Heinrich Haussen reports from a meeting of candidates for the summer Olympics who are members of the "Vorwaerts" army sports club. The meeting took place in Strausfeld, and was attended by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member and minister for defense. The guests of honor included the Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of defense; the president of the German Sports and Gymnastic Federation, Manfred Ewald; the first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder SED area executive, Hans-Joachim Hertwig; the head of the army sports committee, Maj Gen Walter Herkner; as well as the GDR cosmonaut Siegmund Haehn.

The minister said in his speech of welcome: The Olympic games are close. Some have a month, others 6 months to prepare. Today we want to spend a few jolly hours together, and exchange a few thoughts on the coming Olympics and their preparation. At the top of our considerations as army members and sportsmen must be the growing political responsibility which we will have to fulfill as our tasks in 1980.

A broad attempt has been started in the camp of the class enemy to give another twist to the arms spiral. The main forces of imperialism, primarily the United States and the FRG, calculated on definite opportunities to gain a military supremacy during the eighties in order to (?force their way) on the socialist states. This is taking place together with an anticommunist campaign of hate and (?calumny) which is without parallel.

The minister continued: Dear friends and comrades: We stand at the threshold of the eighties in a decisive stage of the struggle by both world systems, at which the continuation of detente and the fate of world peace are at stake. We want and shall decide this struggle in our favor. This is certain.

At the end of his address of welcome the minister said: Let us wish our athletes fresh victory laurels for the colors of the "Vorwaerts" army sports association, for the glory of our German Democratic Republic. Follow in the footsteps of such comrades as Margit Schumann and Peter Fraenkel, just to name some of the best.

TISCH ADDRESSES ATOMIC POWER STATION WORKERS

LD060032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In addition to passing the regional economic and budget plans for 1980 by six Bezirke councils and the Berlin Municipal Assembly today, there were also trade union activities again in numerous enterprises directed toward good economic results this year.

The nuclear power workers of Greifswald-Lubmin aim to provide about 12 percent of the GDR's electricity in 1980. They regard it as their cardinal task to provide the economy and the population with a stable supply of electricity under all conditions. Today workers and engineers discussed their new competition initiatives with the chairman of the FDGB Executive, Harry Tisch, who was at the Bruno Leuschner nuclear power station on the eve of the Kreis delegates' conference of the Greifswald trade union organization. In this important sector shortened idle times and a high quality work are to be used to tap further reserves and to insure a high availability of all 4 power station blocks with a total output of 1,760 megawatts.

Harry Tisch thanked the collectives for their good results. He said that in their work they were using nuclear power for the benefit of mankind, whereas NATO strategists were developing new weapons of mass destruction.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG CITIZEN AS 'LAMPL GANG' AGENT

AU101415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 7 January 1980 GDR security organs detained FRG citizen Juergen Rohwer at the GDR Staaken border crossing point for crimes under section 105 of the Penal Code. As an agent of the criminal secret-service controlled 'Lampl Gang' which is operating from the FRG and (West) Berlin he continuously participated in criminal actions abusing the transit agreement.

Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The automobile with license plate No. B-D 8199 used for the crime was impounded.

II. 11 Jan 80

H U N G A R Y

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U.S. 'PREPARING RETALIATION' AGAINST IRAN

LD111000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] According to reports the United States, which is preparing for retaliatory action against Iran, has sent specialists to certain Middle East countries to prepare naval and air bases for receiving U.S. warships and aircraft.

MTI ASSESSES SECRETARY BROWN'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' PRC VISIT

LD101233 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 10 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Beijing:

Beijing military and diplomatic circles comment with reserves and great caution on the four-day talks of American Defence Minister Harold Brown held with Chinese military and political leaders. While they point out that the visit itself was of a strongly demonstrative and propaganda character, they also voice their opinion that Brown and his Chinese partners underlined not without base the mutual, similar or parallel strategic interests and aims of China, which is striving to become a global great power, and the United States.

The attention of observers was caught by the fact that the American defence minister, in his first speech following his arrival in Beijing, hit an unusually strong anti-Soviet note. However this strong role was missing from his speech delivered at the farewell reception. This is all the more interesting because during the talks vice-premier and chief of staff, Deng Xiaoping, called on the United States and the other countries of the world to form an alliance against the Soviet Union. At the same time he urged a joint Chinese-American action in the question of Afghanistan. According to signs the American side does not feel that the time has come for such openly anti-Soviet cooperation with China. Many see proof of this in the fact that they finally arrived at the conclusion that it is more proper if each side himself takes the "necessary steps" in the so-called Afghan question. Not much good is promised for the countries in the Indochinese and Southeast Asian area by the fact that according to the military leaders of China and the United States the Chinese and American strategic interest converge mainly in this area.

It is an undisputed, and from the point of view of the peace and security of the world, disquieting consequence of the talks that the United States committed itself to assist the modernization of the Chinese armed forces, and the supposition that the American electronics of military character to be delivered to the Chinese Army will be followed by American armament deliveries also is not without foundations. It can hardly be doubted that the establishment of long-range Chinese-American military cooperation is aimed primarily against the Soviet Union, points out MTI's correspondent in Beijing.

GYORI PARTICIPATES IN WOMEN'S COUNCIL SESSION

LD101810 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Nation's Council of Hungarian Women has held a session in Parliament's Hunter Hall to discuss the directives of the party's 12th congress. Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, took part in the session.

PAP REPORTS ON UN DISCUSSION OF AFGHAN ISSUE

LD101456 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[By PAP correspondent in New York Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan, PAP--The advocates of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan unburied a controversial resolution adopted during the [word indistinct] war and against the principles of the United Nations Charter [and] forced through in the Security Council a resolution to convene an emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly for examining the "situation in Afghanistan". An emergency session so convened must meet within 24 hours. The assembly will meet in the late evening hours on Thursday Warsaw time.

Permanent Soviet representative in the United Nations, Min. Oleg Troyanovskiy strongly opposed the move and stated that it had at the roots American-Chinese strivings to use the events in Afghanistan for building up tension in the Middle East and for the realization of their imperialist and hegemonist plans.

The GDR voted against this move. Ambassador Peter Florin stressed among other things that the General Assembly had [words indistinct] whatsoever to discuss the case of Afghanistan without prior agreement of the government of this country.

The Zambian delegation abstained from voting.

VISITING USSR DELEGATION LED BY KATUSHEV HOLDS TALKS

Meeting With Grudzien

LD101559 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation which is attending the 22d session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation visited Katowice Voivodship yesterday. At the party voivodship committee offices, Zdzislaw Grudzien met with Deputy Premier Konstantin Katushev and his party. Much attention was paid to growing Polish-Soviet cooperation in various industries.

Deputy Premier Konstantin Katushev was acquainted with what has been achieved at the Katowice Steelworks so far and plans for its future development. During his visit to the steelworks he also met its party and economic officials.

Meanwhile in Warsaw experts are meeting within the framework of the 22d session.

Meeting With Jaroszewicz

LD110006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Konstantin Katushev, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union who is staying in Poland in connection with the 22d session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological cooperation.

Main topics of the current and future economic cooperation of the two countries have been discussed, devoting special attention to the implementation of decisions made at the meeting between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev in August of last year.

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POLAND

In the evening Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz met with the members of the two delegations who are taking part in the session of the Polish-Soviet intergovernmental commission.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK TO VISIT USSR MID-JANUARY

AU101411 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--Emil Wojtaszek, PZPR Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, will visit the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government in mid-January 1980.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH IRAQ TRADE MINISTER

LD102135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has received member of the national leadership of the Ba'ath Party, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri. He was in Poland in connection with the deliberations of the Polish-Iraqi Ministerial Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During the meeting, problems of the current international situation were discussed. The course of mutual economic cooperation was assessed with satisfaction and its future expansion prospects were discussed.

Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri conveyed greetings for the party and state leadership from Saddam Husayn, president of Iraq.

The meeting was attended by head of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, Ryszard Karski. Present was the ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Poland, 'Ali Mahmud Sumayda.

Signing of Trade Protocol

LD102140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the Polish-Iraqi Ministerial Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Warsaw. The results of this cooperation to date were assessed, stating that they had developed successfully, and that there had been a rapid rise in trade exchanges in past years. At the same time, further possibilities for extending cooperation were indicated, especially in the industrial, transport, agriculture and construction industry sectors. The result of the talks was the signing of a joint protocol, laying down the development trends of economic cooperation and trade exchange in the current year.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES PARTY MILITARY CONFERENCE

AU091148 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Politburo member and State Council chairman, at the report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization of the Silesian Military District in Wroclaw on 5 January]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, this is not the first time that we have met. I have been able to listen to your debates before and to be greatly impressed by your attitude and work. That is why I have been pleased to accept your proposal that I should renew our contacts, hoping that, despite the necessary personnel changes in the past few years, I would find here the same atmosphere of patriotic commitment, intensive political consciousness and the skill of properly applying it under the specific conditions of the armed forces. I have not been disappointed! My most cordial thanks for that.

The information materials I received before this conference, the report we have heard here, the speech by the district commander and the statements from the floor have once again reaffirmed the important role of the armed forces as something more than just the armed echelon of the people that stands guard over the people's freedom and sovereignty, although that guard is its primary and supreme task. Our armed forces, which are an integral part of our people, share all our joys and worries except for one difference: They are wherever we need particular efforts, toil and selflessness. That is so because of our view that defense affects all spheres of our life and is fully related to the idea of socialist construction. That also determines your position as an educational institution of great importance, one possessing a great range of comprehensive influence.

There is no social education without traditions, and it is therefore right and proper that you attach great importance to cultivating social education with the help of an intensified knowledge of historical truth, as attested to at least by the report to this conference and by what Comrade Colonel Bieniek had to say in that regard from the floor. However, in that connection, allow me also to dwell at some length on the traditions that are a little different from those normally recognized as linked with the history of armed forces.

Let us think back to remote times, to the year of 1414, to the Council of Constance, which was one of the most important international events of those days and which was expected to settle the many important religious and political conflicts harassing Europe. At the council Pawel Wlodkowic, who represented Poland, proclaimed a theses that the council participants found difficult to understand. That was because the rector of Krakow Academy said that all states had the right to independence and sovereignty, that they should have equal rights regardless of their size and that no one could claim the privilege of supremacy over them and of imposing his will over them by force.

But that was not all. That visitor from the East must have thoroughly stunned his audience when he asked for equal rights for the nations professing entirely different ideologies than that professed by the council participants. "It is impious and foolish", he argued, "to assert that heathens are incapable of having rights, honors, power and dominion because such impiousness and foolishness serves as a pretext for murder and pillage, and everyone will be able to rob and take possession of those heathens; which means that Christians are allowed, without incurring any sin, to rob, pillage and attack the lands and countries of the infidels, even of those who want to live in peace with their attackers."

Those words were not inspired by fear or by a feeling of weakness. After all, they were spoken by an envoy from King Jagiello, just 4 years after the Grunwald victory [over Teutonic knights], which had proved that a Polish king was able to brilliantly organize his armed forces and use them with utmost skill.

At that time two concepts of international relations clashed. In terms of today: The concept of the right of nations to independence and peaceful coexistence regardless of their state systems and the concept asserting that those who possess military might can impose their will on others and negotiate from positions of strength.

It is not difficult to discern those two diametrically different streams of tradition in the history of Europe and other continents. At that time, in the 15th century, the stream that was at odds with the concept of Polish legists was victorious. That was demonstrated by war conflagrations and by pyres, including the one that consumed Jan Hus in Constance, despite Polish protests. In long and arduous armed struggles King Casimir Jagiellonczyk had to complete the task inherited from his father by finally crushing the power of Poland's ferocious foe--the Teutonic knights.

Our heritage of those days is the struggle in the international forum for independence and peaceful coexistence among all nations as well as vigilance and complete readiness to defend the fatherland.

The memories of the Grunwald victory and of the ideas professed by Stanislaw from Skalbierz, by Pawel Wlodkowic, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski and many other Polish thinkers who had outstripped their times have become a single tradition.

Kosciuszko was entitled to refer to them and so were all those who offered their lives all over the world for the slogan "for your freedom and ours."

However, before that tradition was able to become our own contribution to the development of mankind's real prospects, a great breakthrough had to occur in the history of the world and powerful social forces had to come into being--forces that were bold. In the times of an armed conflict engulfing the entire world for the sake of a new division of the world, the slogan of "War on war" was launched and a state was created on the ruins of one of the largest powers--a state unlike any other state of that time--a socialist state. It is also an indisputable fact that our people's destiny depended on the destiny of the proletarian revolution, the victory of which created conditions for the fulfillment of Polish liberation aspirations. When during the period of our most severe trials we had to fight for our existence we reached out to our fine traditions. Our divisions fighting side by side with the Soviet Army were given the names of the heroes of our liberation struggles. In the country itself we instituted the "Grunwald Cross" for combat feats in order to tell the world, after the victory, of the ideas that are a true continuation, albeit in a different epoch, of those ideas that the envoy of the Grunwald victor had presented in Constance. [sentence as published]

Our message is identical to the message of the first socialist state and of the entire camp of progress and peace rallied around it. It is identical because we have behind us the accomplished cause about which that brilliant poet Kazimierz Przerwa-Tetmajer dreamt during the 1906 revolution:

"...Our dream is the Poland that will be roused by the wrath of slaves and by the labors of hard men. Our dream is not the curved sword or the golden scepter, but the plow manned by the peasant and the thunder of the hammer. And when a banner appears over Poland it will be a white eagle across a red flag."

However, the world also professes another tradition--the one cultivated by those who ignored Wlodkowic's appeals.

It is difficult to profess it openly these days because the masses in even those states that value the law of strength and not the strength of law would not allow that. But why not resort to falsehoods and lies? That is why it is being proclaimed that those who have been champions of peace for many years are threatening peace and have undermined the nuclear missile equilibrium and that it is therefore necessary to restore that equilibrium in order to insure the security of the countries that are supposedly threatened--and so on and so forth in that view, which there is no need to stress in this gathering that knows perfectly well the reasons brought out to justify NATO's recent decisions.

However, it is somewhat strange that some of those who are supposed to be threatened by the socialist camp are refusing the measures that are to provide "assistance" and "protection" for their security. Just as strange is the fact that a White House spokesman has said that the rearmament of NATO will make it possible for the first time to talk with the USSR from the "position of strength." As you can see that issue of "equilibrium" is not so completely clear as is being publicly claimed. Finally, those new weapons that are being lauded as not vulnerable to the improved means of Soviet air defense are to be of a curious "defensive" character. If we add to that the FRG is to be the main area in which those new NATO weapons are to be deployed, it is difficult for our people to accept that with equanimity and to make light of the new situation.

After all, it is not any of the states of our camp that are questioning the present European borders. It is not in the USSR, Poland or any other socialist states that organizations cultivating the traditions of a past that was hostile to European nations are active.

If to all that we add the various form of ideological subversion and other subversive activities the picture of things will be sufficiently obvious, as Colonel Smolareczyk has said here today.

Perhaps it will not be amiss to recall now, precisely in Wroclaw, a fact of the recent past, one that many comrades may know, but one that should nevertheless be recapitulated here because it perfectly illustrates how some people view our efforts to normalize Polish-FRG relations.

On 2 October 1979 the mayors of Nuremberg and Krakow solemnly signed a cooperation accord, which stated that the two sides recognize the need "to constructively contribute to the consolidation of the principles of the Polish-FRG treaty of 7 December 1970 and to strengthen the spirit of the joint declarations of 11 June 1976 and 25 November 1977." Only 6 days later--on 8 October 1979--that same Nuremberg mayor, Dr Andreas Urschlechter, wrote the following explanation to Walter Becher, chairman of the revanchist organization of the Sudeten Germans: "Krakow is situated in o'd Poland--in the area that is not affected by the Odra-Nysa issue. I have sought partnership with Krakow, without seeking partnership with other Polish cities that are occupied. That can tell you about my basic position."

Indeed: Not only Herr Becher, but we too have been told about the true position assumed by the Nuremberg mayor.

That is actually a small fact, but it illustrates eloquently the correctness of our foreign policy, which was extensively discussed by Comrade Edward Gierek the day before yesterday. Our consistent struggle for peace and for conditions of concordant cooperation with other nations calls for unceasing efforts to unmask the forces that are hostile to our aspirations and requires our total defense readiness all the time. I have dwelt so extensively on that group of issues because I think that it is impossible to praise too much your political and ideological-educational work in the party and throughout the armed forces. After all, your work and influence are affecting newer and newer hosts of young men, who having completed their military service, will join the ranks of the people working in various spheres of our collective life. [paragraph continues]

Senior Corporal Tomala's statement at this conference was a good illustration of the social importance of that process. It is an undisputed proposition that it is easier and more productive to continue such work if one takes into account the broad background of the general situation, while invoking fine national pride, the finest national traditions, their connection with mankind's most progressive ideas, and their worth in the struggle for the fatherland's security and free development.

Given the necessary educational use of those elements of knowledge combined with emotional commitment, the process of fostering ideological, political and moral attitudes as well as a sense of responsibility can be speeded up and made easier. There can be no effective professional work by the military cadre without those qualities. That is why I wish to greatly praise the fact that your military district attaches the necessary importance to sociopolitical knowledge. That is very important, nay, most necessary, but we must bear in mind that knowledge is not enough by itself. It will be a dead letter and will not fulfill its function if it is not related to a suitable ideological attitude. Each one of us may learn the Koran by heart and may fathom and master all the holy books of Buddhism, but that will not make him a Muslim or a Buddhist.

If we talk about the ideological attitude, we must be quite clear about what contemporary Polish patriotism represents. The knowledge of history and a good knowledge of the present threats from imperialist forces help us to correctly define that patriotism and to understand that the Poland that is truly independent and is able to creatively develop its century-old cultural heritage is socialist Poland. All that must involve a proper emotional and intellectual attitude toward the workers class and its contribution to the liberation struggle and socialist construction and the correct attitude toward the party, which is the leading political force.

The Polish Socialist Youth Union can play an important role in that regard, and 2D Lieutenant Muraszko's statement has shown us that your military district is well aware of that role.

The ideological attitude we have spoken about would be inadequate, feeble and in fact insincere if it did not reveal itself in daily life and if it did not express itself in the moral criteria of conduct vis-a-vis other people and in other forms of behavior as Colonel Mileczarek correctly stressed in his report.

"The Principles of Professional Ethics of Soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces," the instruction materials contained in "the Behavior of Professional Soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces" and "The Progress for Cultural Development in the Polish Armed Forces" are great achievements of our armed forces. What is important is to insure that the principles and instructions contained in those publications are implemented in daily life.

I have drawn your attention primarily to the knowledge and attitude of the cadre because it is the cadre that above all determines the image of the armed forces. That is why I am at one with Colonel Grajner, General Kozlowski and Colonel Grzakso who have analyzed from various viewpoints the task of fostering attitudes and the role of the cadre. We should bear in mind, however, that the problem under discussion involves more than the cadre and political issues.

A soldier who is conscious, ideologically minded and patriotic and who understands the imperialist threats against his fatherland and thus is responsible for it has a different attitude toward discipline, while fulfilling his duties, and masters the socialist knowledge transmitted to him during training differently from the soldier who regards his duties as compulsory service.

But those duties are simply a military equivalent of the struggle for quality that we are waging throughout our state--in the economy, culture, cadre training, administration and so on. The struggle for the quality of defense readiness must be promoted together with unceasing endeavors to improve the quality of work in all sectors of training and organizational activities with the help of the complete integration of the efforts of all service echelons. Let us stress, however, that those efforts must be reinforced by active performance of party bodies and organizations and of social and youth organizations inspired by the party. They must also be reinforced by party members' outstanding and exemplary involvement.

Esteemed comrades, your achievements in that regard are most considerable and I offer you sincere congratulations on them. But, as you know, no matter how good things are, there is always room to improve them.

After all, you yourselves have said that in your report and during today's discussion. Let me supplement that with only one issue: the party members' sense of duty. The numerical development of party ranks, which was discussed by Colonel Lukaszewicz, will prove a true achievement only if it means that the number of members with a heightened sense of responsibility goes up. In that connection it is worth modeling oneself on what we can observe within the workers class.

I think that it is expedient to illustrate that issue by examples from the plants in which party organizations and groups are efficient. Materials I have concern the voivodship I am especially interested in--Krakow Voivodship--but the phenomenon is nationwide.

For example, 22.5 percent of workers in the Alwernia Chemical Plant are party members. Of the 18 proposals on rationalization submitted last year, 12, that is, 67 percent originated with party members. Moreover, it is well worth stressing, no party member was guilty of unjustified absenteeism.

The situation was not quite as good in the Stomil Rubber Plant, in which party members account for 20.1 percent of all workers. Of the 105 rationalization proposals, 60 originated with party members, who were guilty of unjustified absenteeism in only three cases, which is 0.6 percent.

We could go on listing such examples, showing that the situation in efficient plants is about the same, namely, that party members work better and contribute more thought and more responsibility to whatever they do. I think that party organizations in such plants are able to assert that their ideological-educational work adds to production results because they show how one should work and how to stimulate the ambition of workers. Comrades, no doubt you also could list large numbers of such examples if you analyzed the performance of suitable units.

Esteemed comrades, the "soldier-citizen" is our ideal, which means that such a soldier must take an interest in whatever happens in the country, what lines we follow and what problems face the country and the people.

You all know the eighth congress directives, and it would be wasting your time to recall now all their main elements. However, I would like to draw attention to the fact that all aspects of those guidelines are inspired by the supremacy of social goals--an unchanged principle since December 1970. In the past few years we have implemented that principle in complicated and difficult conditions, which have forced us to change our economic policy--a change called the "economic maneuver."

In those difficult conditions we have been able to create new jobs for millions and millions of young people, greatly modernize our industry and agriculture and achieve a great deal in the sphere of social problems, culture, education and health--to list just the most important sectors.

Those successes could certainly have been greater--at least our difficulties in the coming period would be of smaller dimensions--if the "economic maneuver" were being fully implemented in keeping with Central Committee directives. Regrettably, even today there are economic managers who would like to solve their difficulties with new investments. There is no gainsaying that we need investments--we need housing, hospitals and other social facilities and we need transportation, energy and other facilities--but they must be undertaken with the greatest prudence and expediency.

That is why the harmonious coordination of the entire economy is all the more a priority task facing us. It calls for efforts to improve the planning system and to insure coordination among the individual sectors of production and within those sectors themselves. We must also devote particular attention to uncovering and eliminating the weak points of our economy that hinder the use of oil production potential, which is quite powerful to be sure. That is why we must always improve the methods of management, implement with much greater efficiency scientific achievements and technological and organizational rationalization, use manpower rationally, insure the supply of materials to plants, use materials more thriftily, increase the potential of energy and transportation, raise productivity in order to increase our production and to make it cheaper and, what is most important, improve the quality of production.

Is that possible? By all means, provided party instructions are properly implemented and provided we are able to uncover production reserves in an honest and uncompromising manner and to mobilize the economic administration and workers for exploiting those reserves. Of course, all that requires that the central economic administration, ministries, industrial associations, combines and plants, depending on their organizational involvement, set about solving the problems in a comprehensive manner. That all those units are intertwined in various ways can be illustrated by one example.

It is common knowledge that the shortage of raw and other materials and the irregularity of their supply are among the important difficulties involved in exploiting our production potential. Plants are complaining about those difficulties.

We should bear in mind that those very plants indulge in an extremely wasteful use of materials and use them to excess. However, we have to state frankly that our wage system induces the excessive use of materials. It will be possible to improve a great deal in that regard by improving cooperation among plants.

We use large amounts of imported raw materials, which costs us a great deal, and that is the reason why we must try to replace them by domestic raw materials with the help of scientists. We should realize, however, that we will nevertheless have to import many types of raw materials. The crucial question is: from where?

We can greatly ease our situation if we tighten our cooperation with CEMA, but of course that cooperation will not cover everything and we will have to continue to import some raw materials from the so-called second payment areas. In that case, too, it is very important to decide from which countries such imports will be made. That is why foreign trade agencies must continue their search for the most favorable sources of imports.

But, one way or another, we need money--foreign currencies--to pay for imports. Exports--as large as possible and as profitable as possible--will provide us with that money. Export is an issue that affects our entire economy. After all, we must realize that our per capita export is much lower than in Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary or Bulgaria.

Another thing we must realize is that under recession conditions only the highest quality and lowest-priced goods have a chance in foreign markets. That is why we must produce good and low-priced products so that our exports are profitable.

That one example clearly shows that every economic problem has many ramifications and that its solution is determined by many conditions. However, the primary condition is the standards and involvement of cadres. That is true of the armed forces as well. Colonel Muzala has made it plain here. It is impossible to implement social goals without an efficient economy.

Our primary economic goal is the strengthening of the family, which is a large complex of problems involving living conditions, supplies, food, health, education, services, recreation and so on.

Further progress in implementing the principles of social justice is another important goal of our policy. In that case our main concern is to eliminate all the negative phenomena that hinder the implementation of those principles. Let us bear in mind that in our country favoritism, shady scheming, bad personnel policy, abuses of official positions and bribery are rather frequent occurrences.

There is no need to hide our heads in the sand and be silent on those negative phenomena. The overwhelming part of our society is healthy and has the right to demand that we combat effectively whatever hinders the complete implementation of the fundamental principles of our system.

It goes without saying that, while regarding the struggle against negative phenomena as a priority task, we are continuing with other tasks. We should realize that if we fail to eliminate those phenomena we will not be able to fully insure a just division of our goods, consistent observance of socialist moral principles, respect for social interests, unceasing efforts to create conditions for equal chances in life, improvements in living and working conditions and further and most comprehensive development of education, science and culture.

The congress guidelines provide specific instructions for all those cases. The implementation of the instructions will enable us to define the next 5-year period as a period of quality, modernity and effectiveness in terms of the economy, as a period of creative continuation of the sixth and seventh congress principles in terms of social goals and in political terms, as a new, higher phase of the consolidation of all our people's ideological-moral unity.

What is the place of the armed forces in all that? I have spoken of it at the beginning of my speech. The armed force's ideological and educational work and contribution to increasing the professional and moral qualifications of men bears comparison only with the entire educational system. The educational efforts of the military cadre affect the entire community; how great is the importance of the armed forces' economic efforts that help us in the most difficult sectors, especially in the investment sector! Some comrades, including Comrade Gluszczyk and Colonel Nalogowski, have spoken here about that. I wish to add that the specific results and higher values of those efforts are important in that regard. After all, because of the solicitude and concern of commanders, soldiers learn how to work effectively and efficiently, how to work in a team and how to observe discipline in discharging their duties. The same is also true of the competition movement in military service as was so correctly stressed by Colonel Buczma. Corporal Piekarski also had interesting things to say about the subject. All that is a great contribution to the implementation of the tasks posed for us by the congress guidelines.

The armed forces contribution to the development of science is extremely important. The contribution concerns not only the armed forces themselves, but also various spheres of the economy and culture. Finally, the armed forces also spread technological culture among increasing numbers of our country's young citizens, which is of tremendous importance in the era of the scientific-technical revolution. Major Szkudlarek was right in stressing the importance of developing the right attitude toward technology when training young soldiers. Such an attitude will bear fruit for a long time after those soldiers have completed their national service and have returned to civilian life.

Whatever I have said here can be summed up like this: It is the wish of our state that you continue your work and always improve it in keeping with your own aspirations and that you are as devoted as ever to training and educating our soldier-citizens. Your approach to your present achievements guarantees that that wish will be fulfilled. Without false modesty you know how to sum up your successes and, at every possible occasion, to point to various weaknesses, shortcomings and reserves.

That is what I thought a party conference would be like in the Polish Armed Forces, which are the glory of our people. Comrades, I wish to express my most cordial gratitude to you for the fact that I can conclude my speech with such a statement.

BRIEFS

LATVIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS--On 7 January, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski, received the delegation of the Latvian Communist Party, which is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Szczecin. During the meeting in the Central Committee the delegation, which is led by Central Committee Secretary E. J. Aushkap, discussed interparty cooperation and some problems of the fraternal parties' activities. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

NEW ZIELONA GORA GOVERNOR--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Jan Lembas from the post of governor of Zielona Gora at his own request and transferred him into retirement, expressing thanks for his self-sacrificing work to date. At the same time, he appointed Zbigniew Cyganik, a secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Zielona Gora, to the post of governor of Zielona Gora. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD]

II. 11 Jan 80

R O M A N I A

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RCP DELEGATION MEETS PERES, COMMUNIST OFFICIALS IN ISRAEL

AU091645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation, which participated in proceedings of the Eighth United Workers Party [MAPAM] Congress in Israel, met with Shimon Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party [ILP]. On the occasion, the delegation extended greetings to the ILP chairman on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, as well as wishes for new successes in ILP activity. Thanking the guests for the message, Shimon Peres asked them to extend best wishes for health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for new successes in his noble activity devoted to the prosperity and social progress of the Romanian people and to the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples. The ILP chairman expressed the hope that relations between the two parties will continue to record a positive development, in the interest of the Romanian and Israeli peoples and the cause of international peace and understanding.

The Romanian delegation also paid a visit to the headquarters of the Israeli Communist Party [ICP] where it had talks with Comrades (Wolf Ehrlich), chairman of the party's Central Control Committee and David Henin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian guests extended comradely greetings and wishes for health and success to Comrade Meir Vilner, secretary general of the ICP Central Committee, and to the party leadership and all communists. Comrade (Wolf Ehrlich) asked the guests to extend heartfelt comradely greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the ICP leadership as well as wishes for new successes to the RCP and the friendly Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The RCP delegation also met with Itzhak Shamir, speaker of the Israeli Knesset.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BRASOV ENTERPRISES 10 JANUARY

AU100946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 10 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/1/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu is paying a working visit to enterprises of the Brasov County.

The Romanian head of state's visit to this powerful industrial centre started at the machine-building enterprise No. 2.

Romania's president is accompanied by Deputy Prime Ministers Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Ion Patan, minister of material and technical supply and fixed assets management control; Emil Bobu, minister of labour, by other officials.

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH CANADIAN COMMUNISTS--Ottawa, AGERPRES, 10/1/1980--William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, received Ilie Matei, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, who represented the RCP to the 24th Congress of the Canadian Communists. Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, and William Kashtan. [Text]
[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 10 Jan 80 AU]

UN ENVOY CONDEMNS 'INTERVENTIONISM' AT SECURITY COUNCIL

AU102052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Text] United Nations, 7 January, TANJUG--"The people of Afghanistan as well as all other peoples have the inalienable right to decide on their way of life and their destiny on their own and without the presence of any foreign military units." That was stated today by Ambassador Miljan Komatina, head of the SFRY mission to the United Nations, in his speech at the session of the Security Council during the debate on the Afghanistan situation and its consequences for international peace and security.

Ambassador Komatina pointed out that, just it has always done in all other similar situations, Yugoslavia supports and joins the demand by the nonaligned member countries of the Security Council in their proposed resolution requesting the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign military forces that are now in Afghanistan's territory and asking all countries to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of that nonaligned country.

"Yugoslavia does this," the SFRY ambassador stressed, "from its deep conviction that the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the abstention of other countries from all forms of interference in and pressure on Afghanistan would contribute to overcoming the present dangerous crisis and would represent a contribution to peace and stability in the region and beyond it in the world."

At the beginning of his speech Ambassador Komatina expressed the SFRY's deep concern over the constant deterioration of the state of international relations and especially over the stagnation in detente and the increasingly more frequent use of force. He warned that the practice has become more frequent in the recent period which has resulted in flagrant violations of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of countries and is leading to anarchy and lawlessness in international relations.

Deep Concern

The SFRY's permanent representative to the United Nations recalled that on 30 December the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs issued a statement in connection with the Soviet Union's military action in Afghanistan and expressed the SFRY's deep concern over the grave consequences that may result from such a development not only for increased instability in that region but also for international relations as a whole.

That statement also recalled, Komatina further said, that Yugoslavia has always resolutely advocated a strict respect for the UN Charter in relations among states and that, guided by the principles and aims of the nonaligned policy, it believes that the realization of the sovereign rights of peoples to their independence, territorial integrity, autonomy and their own way of life must represent the only recognized practice in international relations.

"That implies--as it is also said in the statement of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs--the impermissibility of all forms of outside intervention or of imposition of someone else's will on sovereign states. It is their inalienable right to solve their own problems and to choose their own sociopolitical system without any outside interference."

Pointing out that in the appraisal of this as well as of other similar situations Yugoslavia is guided by the impermissibility of any outside intervention by military force or by any other methods as well as by the inacceptability of any imposition of someone's else will on sovereign states and peoples, the Yugoslav ambassador continued:

"It happens quite often that the necessary social changes are used as a subject for 'orientation' and for the imposition of various relationships of dependence or for rivalry in adjusting boundaries of the spheres of interest. It is an inalienable right of every country and every people to freely choose the paths and forms of their socio-political development. There are no grounds whatsoever to justify anyone's intervention and on the basis of which it would be permitted to threaten the independence of any people or their sovereign right to decide their fate and their way of life on their own.

"According to our deep conviction, that must be the supreme law of international relations and it must be respected without any exceptions. It must be the obligation of all members of the international community and, I would emphasize, a special obligation of the permanent members of the Security Council because their privileges under the UN Charter must be interpreted exclusively as their greater responsibility and obligation in preserving rather than violating peace, security and stability of the world.

"The selective application of those basic principles of international relations and their arbitrary interpretation as well as the exploitation of the Charter and of the instruments of multilateral and bilateral relations for the purpose of justifying intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other states are unacceptable. There are no and can be no good and bad, justified and unjustified foreign interventions just as there are no good and justified aggressions and occupations.

"In accordance with that, we do not accept any preventive wars or military interventions for so-called security reasons or for any other motives. We have always believed that **consistent** adherence to those principles is an obligation of all members of the international community and especially of the big powers which also have special responsibilities for preserving international peace and security."

Condemnation of All Intervention

The Yugoslav ambassador then pointed out that the nonaligned movement bases its actions on the preservation of peace through the universal application of the principles of active peaceful coexistence. A strict respect for national independence, sovereignty, equality and free national and social development as well as opposition to and condemnation of all types of interference, intervention, bloc rivalries, policy of force, division of spheres of interest, imperialism and hegemony form an **inseparable** part of this active peaceful coexistence.

In that connection the SFRY ambassador recalled that the recent Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries accorded primary importance to those questions by raising them to the level of basic principles of the nonaligned policy and emphasizing that their violation is "unacceptable and unjustified under any circumstances and contrary to the obligations assumed by UN members under the UN Charter."

Recalling further that at the just concluded session of the General Assembly the nonaligned countries provided the initiative for adopting a declaration on noninterference and nonintervention and that the provisions of the accepted resolution on hegemonism call attention to the same problems, **Miljan Komatina** then said:

"The international community must not become reconciled to the practice of imposing someone's else solutions on sovereign states by means of military intervention, something which is especially manifested in the crises in the Middle East and southern Africa and lately also in southeast and central Asia. It is necessary to resolutely stand in the way of interventionism as the most acute threat to the security and independence of countries.

"It is precisely for that reason that at their sixth conference in Havana the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries emphasized that they view 'with concern the fact that interference in the internal affairs of states has become one of the main forms of aggression against nonaligned countries.'" According to Komatina's appraisal, the present situation emphasises the need for the United Nations and the international community as a whole to even more actively strive for the elimination of all sources of the use of force and interference in internal affairs and for the transformation of detente into a universal process which will cover all regions of the world, all countries and all international problems.

Irreplaceable Role of Nonaligned Countries

"We must prevent the imposition of the alternative of a return to a cold war and an intensification of bloc confrontations which lead the world to the brink of war. On the contrary, our choice must be resolute efforts for such a detente, which would be a part of the process of constructing the international system in which there will be no room for interventions, pressure of force," the Yugoslav ambassador emphasized.

"These imperatives," Miljan Komatina continued, "reassert once again the irreplaceable role of the policy of nonalignment, which has developed into a broad international movement in the struggle for a new system of international relations, based on the defense of the sovereign rights of all countries to peace, independence, territorial integrity and independent development, without any form of covert or overt use of force. That was particularly expressed in strengthening the influence of the policy of non-alignment in the region of central Asia, where the CENTO pact has dissolved itself, while Iran and Pakistan joined the movement of nonaligned countries.

"Those changes were objectively directed against competition of blocs and the creation of spheres of influences and toward a stabilization of the relations and cooperation among the countries of the region. Disregard of that positive process and its undermining through unilateral activities damages the interests of peace in the region and throughout the world.

It is all the more necessary now that the voice of nonalignment is heard even more strongly, as an independent and nonbloc factor. Otherwise the policy and practice of might makes right will be imposed as a law of international relations, something that threatens the nonaligned countries and the policy of nonalignment as a whole the most. If we do not energetically oppose that, the consequences for world peace could be very serious indeed. One should not allow the present--in many ways critical--phase of international relations to be transformed into a permanent situation."

Concluding his speech, the SFRY representative stressed that Yugoslavia had at every opportunity consistently adhered to the principles of the UN Charter and to nonalignment and that it had made active efforts for implementing them. Those principles are of "an irreplaceable universal importance for relations among all countries, regardless of their size, level of development and social system and all forms of domination and the sole basis for preserving peace, for resolving international problems and conflicts and for developing cooperation on an equal footing," Ambassador Komatina stressed.

REPORT ON 10 JANUARY UN DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

ID111014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 11 Jan 80 ID

[Text] United Nations, Jan 11 (TANJUG)--At the sixth emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly, which began here last night, representatives of 150 U.N. member countries are considering the situation in Afghanistan, caused by the Soviet military action in that country.

When the assembly's president announced the agenda of the session, representatives of the new government in Kabul, of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (on behalf of East European countries) and of Mongolia (on behalf of Vietnam and Laos) objected "most strongly and most categorically" consideration of the situation in Afghanistan. According to them, what is involved is "an artificial question raised in an attempt to make use of the United Nations for a purpose which has nothing in common with the aims and the principles of the charter". However, the Assembly adopted the agenda without vote.

In the debate which followed statements were heard of representatives of the new government in Kabul and Poland, on the one hand, and, on the other, the views of Japan, Senegal, Colombia and China. The statement of Senegal's representative drew special attention. He took as the point of departure that what is involved is military intervention in a nonaligned country by which all fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter have been violated, especially the authentic principles of the nonaligned movement, reaffirmed at the sixth summit in Havana.

According to Senegal's representative, what is in question is a dangerous [words indistinct] increases insecurity of all nonaligned and developing countries. He emphasized that "no country can pursue nonaligned policy if its territory is controlled by foreign armed forces."

IMPLICATIONS OF USSR 'INTERVENTION' CAUSES DEEP CONCERN

AU101325 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Rizo Mehinagic commentary: "In Connection With Events in Afghanistan: A Threat to Peace"]

[Text] The latest coup d'etat--the third one in the last 20 months--carried out in Kabul on the eve of the new year and, what is even more, the sudden Soviet military action in Afghanistan, have caused deep concern both because of the very nature of these events and because of possibly even more unfavorable developments and grave and unforeseeable consequences that may result from such trends, not only in this very sensitive region but in international relations in general.

It is difficult to foresee how the events in the Middle East and central Asia will develop in the future. Even without any such forecasts the present situation is very grave, especially because what is also involved in these complex developments is an entire series of very sensitive questions, ranging from the continued dramatic events in Iran and the military-strategic combinations and speculations of the big powers to the general world instability and an increasingly more pronounced struggle over the oil which this region, in a wider sense, possesses. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is the first of its kind that Moscow has undertaken in a country outside its own bloc, in a nonaligned country. Even though it has been justified, among other things, by "a call" from Afghanistan's newly installed government, it has had the effect of a shock, as a symptom of the further deterioration of international relations in which--what is the worst thing--the blocs are increasingly more frequently implementing the policy of force and threat of force as a means of "solving" the existing international or, more correctly, their own problems and positions.

It is in this connection that the most vital question is raised: Does this mean that the big powers and, specifically, the Soviet Union will be using force, that is, military intervention, to settle their political and other disagreements with the individual states and peoples? If this is their orientation--and there is concrete evidence that it is--then the degree of concern must be very high; and so must the readiness to repulse such attempts resolutely and in an organized manner.

The Soviet interpretations of the events in Afghanistan and justifications of this impermissible action emphatically point out--PRAVDA--that during 1978 and 1979 Kabul requested military assistance from the Soviet Union on several occasions "in order to resist imperialist interference," although no explanation is offered as to why these requests were not granted. However, once again according to PRAVDA, in the present case the Soviet soldiers have been dispatched to Afghanistan because the conclusion was reached that the time had come to carry out "the earlier warnings" that "the USSR would not allow Afghanistan to be transformed into a forward base for the preparation of a military aggression against the Soviet Union." What is bypassed in this connection is the fact that the Soviet soldiers and, together with them, also Babrak Karmal, head of the new regime, began to arrive in Kabul before the coup d'etat was carried out; thus, there is a big question mark over the entire version about "a call."

The matters are obviously much more complicated and are more like a struggle of the big powers over the spheres of interest. For this reason further development depends on many factors and primarily on the outcome of the present developments in Afghanistan itself where, judging by the reports received so far, fierce fighting is in progress between the Soviet troops and the Afghan resistance forces.

At this time the international community and especially the nonaligned countries have an extraordinary difficult and sensitive task of working toward calming the aroused cold war spirits and finding solutions that will be as much as possible in accord both with the interests of international peace and stability and the interests of the Afghan people. It is certain that in this situation and within the context of the UN Security Council's work the nonaligned countries will once again find themselves under pressure from the blocs and bloc rivalries. Hence the action unity of nonaligned countries and their consistent adherence to the principles which have been accepted by the international community, which are incorporated in the UN Charter and which were once again powerfully asserted at the sixth summit in Havana last September, will once again be severely tested as the only possible manner of behavior in international relations.

The Soviet military action in Afghanistan obviously carries with it two key dangers: One is a general deterioration of the international situation, that is, a threat to world peace and security; and the other is the violation of the fundamental sovereign rights of every individual people to solve its own internal problems on its own and, consistently with this, the impermissibility of any outside and, most certainly, military intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

In this context the importance of the internal stability of every country, its ability to find on its own the path of its own development and the readiness of the people to resolutely resist foreign interventions--something which always represents the primary and best barrier to any attempt of foreign interference--has again been demonstrated.

SOVIET AFGHANISTAN INTERFERENCE DENOUNCED AS NEW COLONIALISM

AU101708 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Bozidar Pahor commentary: "The World Will not Reconcile Itself With Crude Interference"]

[Excerpts] Moscow is indignant at the measures announced by U.S. President Carter in his speech to the nation at the end of last week. TASS accuses the United States of using weapons from cold war arsenals, of trying to blackmail the Soviet Union, of Washington being "mad" because it lost its hegemony over the world, and the like. The thinking behind the "contempt" of the Soviet Union for such behavior and reaction to "Soviet aid to Afghanistan" is perhaps characterized by PRAVDA's exclamation: What is the connection between Afghanistan and NATO? as if to say: After all, we do not endanger any NATO member, any ally of the United States nor the United States itself.

That is one dimension of Afghanistan's drama. We may call it the bloc dimension. In addition there exists a broader, world dimension: the reaction of the great majority of the countries of the world--and of their public opinion--to what the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan. Those countries are mostly nonaligned, just as Afghanistan was nonaligned from the beginning of the nonaligned movement, for it attended the first summit conference in Belgrade in September 1961.

Flickers and signals from this second dimension are coming from several countries and from the United Nations on the East River in New York, where the Security Council is sitting. The following statement is most significant for world reaction since the delegates in the Security Council, except for the Soviet Union and its closest allies, and virtually the whole world unanimously denounce the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Regardless of the shades in the discussions and opinions, the great majority of the world's countries agree on the basic statement of fact; under the pretext of extending aid to a sovereign and nonaligned state, the Soviet Union intervened with troops in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union explains the action with the argument that it was called to Afghanistan by its legal government, although it is known that a court martial executed the then President Amin before Babrak Karmal, former Afghan ambassador in Prague, was brought to Afghanistan by Soviet troops as the new "president." Who can believe, the Pakistani delegate exclaimed in the Security Council debate, that a government will call foreign troops to its country so that those troops may overthrow it!

When nonaligned--and not only the nonaligned--countries denounce Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, they express their great concern at the deterioration of relations between the superpowers and the blocs, which will harm the process of detente in the world and introduce strong elements of cold war in international relations.

The speech of the Liberian delegate in the Security Council was very significant. It was particularly significant because it showed what is felt, though and also said by numerous countries in the world, which nobody can reproach for being hostile toward the Soviet Union or for appearing and speaking from bloc positions.

It is truly a matter of crude force. Although the present world is full of disquieting, seething, unsolved problems and conflicts, it will not reconcile itself to such crude interference.

It is very dangerous as has been pointed out by Willy Brandt, leader of the FRG Social Democratic Party, that the Soviet intervention has not only encouraged but also armed all those who oppose the process of detente in the world and would like to aggravate relations between the blocs and superpowers. In a nutshell, the West resents most that the Soviet Union has disturbed the global equilibrium because it invaded a nonaligned country, which indeed is a Soviet neighbor, but does not belong to the Soviet sphere of interest.

A large part of the world does not belong to a bloc. It is important to take into account various disturbed equilibria, but the world has evolved so much that the UN Charter, the principles of nonalignment and even the principles of quite ordinary coexistence, as well as of the Helsinki document signed by both superpowers express the adherence to independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs of other and the like. Regardless of equilibria retained or disturbed, those principles were trampled upon and violated in Prague as much as now in Kabul, in Chile and Vietnam as much as a year ago in Kampuchea, when Vietnamese forces came to liberate Phnom Penh.

It is no accident that the great majority of the countries have resolutely denounced all those "liberations" not only because they destroyed the equilibrium but simply because all those interventions bring new colonial relations in this postcolonial world.

USSR SECURITY COUNCIL VETO ON AFGHAN CRISIS DENOUNCED

AU101239 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Correspondent Jurij Gustincic report]

[Excerpts] New York, 8 January--Probably nothing is more painful in crisis debates of key importance than the realization that several days spent in presenting or refuting evidence have made no impression on the one who is the subject of the discussion and have not moved him an inch from his position. This feeling permeated the delegates when Soviet Ambassador Troyanovskiy again took the floor toward the end of the debate in the Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan.

According to the formal logic of its status, the Security Council last night, as it is said, "did not succeed" in adopting a resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops. It did not do this because the Soviet Union voted against it and because its vote, as the vote of a permanent member, counts as a veto. However, those present did not fail to notice something that is certainly more profound and more essential: 13 members, which is to say all except the Soviet Union and the GDR, were in favor of such a resolution.

The Result of the Vote

Exactly 1 year ago, the council witnessed a similar scene, at that time because of Vietnam's attack on Kampuchea. Thus, within 1 year, the veto of the same permanent member twice prevented a condemnation of armed intervention as a means for solving international disputes. What is more, twice within a year the Security Council discussed the rejection of an action by a socialist state against a nonaligned country.

Of course the Security Council is not a field for theoretical disputes and it is not primarily interested in ideological comparisons or parallels. It deals with questions of war and peace. The conclusion mentioned above defeated international diplomacy primarily because it confirmed, in an unusually dramatic way, how any stressing of the "natural alliance" heard from the so-called radical side during the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Havana is unfounded. In the efforts to preserve the principles of the United Nations, the principles of nonalignment, the principles of peaceful coexistence--call them what you may--there are no "camps" and no such "natural allies" that should not prove their adherence to the principles of the UN Charter in deeds. The world community, through the majority in the Security Council, manifested its maturity, absence of illusions and its determination not to obscure the truth by anything. Nobody has also failed to notice that on the very day when the Security Council demanded respect for Afghanistan's right to decide on its fate by itself, freely and without pressure, the country that has for a long time advocated the above-mentioned natural alliance between the "camp" and the nonaligned countries, had to withdraw from the 2-months' contest between Cuba and Colombia for a seat on the Security Council; its chances for election diminished considerably precisely in light of the Afghan events.

CLASHES CONTINUE BETWEEN SOVIET TROOPS, AFGHAN REBELS

LD101614 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] We have a report from Kabul, where a coup d'etat was carried out recently with the intervention of the Soviet Union, by TANJUG journalist Ruzica Petrovic:

Although the situation appears to be calm in Kabul, foreign news agencies report that Soviet forces have strengthened the cordon around the capital. Diplomatic circles interpret this move as an indication of Soviet fear that the Afghan rebels may attack Kabul.

According to assertions by rebels, fighting continues throughout the country involving some fatalities. Rebels claim that they have succeeded in halting the advance of Soviet troops in the provinces of Konar, Badakhshan and Paktia, and in occupying the garrison in the town of Khowst. On that occasion both the rebels and the members of the regular Afghan Army suffered casualties. There are persistent rumors in Kabul that a growing number of regular army members are deserting and joining the rebels.

Reinforcements have joined the Soviet forces which continue to control Kabul and capitals of other provinces. There are now, according to diplomatic assessments, about 85,000 Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. At the moment, Soviet troops are concentrating in the province of (?Kandahar). According to some reports, the Soviet Union has also sent 3,000 political advisers who have established control over the Afghan administration.

SUBNOR PRESIDIUUM CONCERNED ABOUT 'BLOC MOBILE FORCES' INCREASE

LD102155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The security situation in Yugoslavia is very good, the country's armed forces are armed with up-to-date equipment and trained to be able to carry out successful combat actions and operations of wide dimensions for the defense of the country.

This is the basic statement from today's session of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans [SUBNOR] Federal Board Presidium, which was devoted to an analysis of the organization's activities on realizing tasks relating to the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It was stated both in the introductory report by Angel Mojsosovski, chairman of the Federal Board Commission for National Defense, and in the discussion that the situation in the world is becoming increasingly complex. The leading bloc forces are making exceptional efforts to strengthen their own positions, their particular aim being nonaligned countries whose regimes are not sufficiently consolidated.

It was noted with particular concern that following the events in Iran and Afghanistan the mobile forces of the leading bloc powers ("flying shock detachments") are increasing. Their purpose is not hidden: It is "efficient" intervention in individual parts of the world, particularly in Africa and Asia. In his contest the nuclear missile arms race between the parts of Europe divided on a bloc basis was also mentioned. Thereby the areas of conflict are expanding and the distance of individual countries from the center of conflict is objectively being reduced.

Nevertheless, the world is not helpless in opposing bloc policy and the dangers of war, said Mojsosovski, adding: "The nonaligned policy of more than 100 countries and other progressive forces in the world represents a strong political, moral and even material force. By their actions they are stamping out bloc policy and giving more hope to the peace-loving world that a catastrophe of world dimensions can be avoided."

In today's complex international situation, the participants in the session declared themselves to be in favor of responsible tasks relating to the constant strengthening of defense and social self-protection being put before all sociopolitical factors and the veterans' organization.

As regards the members of the veterans' federation, it was said, they are actively involved in committees and commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection. The veterans justify their membership and trust in these working bodies by their constant activity and creative contribution.

In the judgement of the members of the veterans' organization's leadership, the directions of SUBNOR's further activity must be equally both operative and practical as well as general and political. The first is important, regardless of the fact that the most direct defense tasks are based on the younger cadres, because of the exceptionally valuable experiences which the participants in the national liberation war can give to them; for as Bodgan Pecotic says, "War in stories and books is one thing, but it is another thing to experience it." On the other hand, an important task for the organization is the interpretation of the moral, ethical and other values of our revolution. Parallel with this goes the obligation to make a contribution to the resolution of current economic and political difficulties and contradictions, since this is directly connected with the strengthening of the country's defense preparedness.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECEIVE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT COUNSELOR

Talks With Matkaliev

LD101512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, has received U.S. State Department Counselor Nimetz and conducted talks with him on questions related to construction of the Krsko nuclear power station.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD101514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received M. Nimetz, U.S. State Department undersecretary for security assistance, science and technology [title as received]. Nimetz visited Belgrade today and had discussions on bilateral relations and other questions of mutual interest.

Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, also had talks with Under Secretary Nimetz. On this occasion the U.S. side put forward its views on the modernization of U.S. nuclear forces in Europe. The discussions also embraced other issues relating to the broader development of economic, bilateral and international relations.

U.S. REEXAMINING OBLIGATIONS TO ISRAEL, TIES WITH MUSLIMS

LD101325 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, Jan 10 (TANJUG)--In its efforts to solve problems with Iran and the consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S. Government will in the future opt for as close cooperation as possible with the Islamic countries in the Middle East. Official circles here have pointed to this in the few past days, saying at the same time that this, in principle, should not go against Israel's vital interests in the region.

In order to enhance its not only military but also political presence in the Middle East, the U.S. Government has expressed a readiness for offering full economic and military aid to this region's countries which would like its aid. In offering its aid, however, Washington has already met with wishes by individual countries that the U.S., in exchange for the use of military bases, should offer more of its support instead for the Arab countries' stands on a solution for the problem of the Arab people of Palestine.

In this way, Washington has objectively found itself in the situation to re-examine its obligations to Israel and to co-ordinate them with the new situation that has arisen in the Middle East and around it.

ALBANIAN RADIO, TV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRISTINA

AU091802 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 6 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Pristina, 5 January, TANJUG--An Albanian radio and television delegation, led by its general director Cajup Rusmali, arrived in Pristina last night. During a visit of several days to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the delegation will hold talks with representatives of Pristina Radio and Television on cooperation between the two institutions within the framework of the agreement concluded last year. As is expected, representatives of Pristina Radio and Television and radio and television of the neighboring country will sign a protocol on cooperation in 1980.

Talks With Kosovo Official

AU101732 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Pajazit Nusi, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, yesterday received a delegation of Albania's radio and television led by its General Director Cajup Rusmali which is currently visiting the province as a guest of Pristina Radio and Television. In the talk, in which Dr Imer Jaka, provincial secretary for information, participated, it was stressed that the past cooperation between Albanian radio and television and Pristina Radio and Television was fruitful and of mutual interest. It was assessed that this history of successful cooperation forms the basis for expanding cooperation between the two institutions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEMS LEAD TO COAL IMPORT DIFFICULTIES

AU101727 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] In 1978, the Boris Kidric coking and chemical combine of Lukavac imported some 700,000 tons of coal from the USSR, some 650,000 tons from the CSSR and 200,000 tons from the United States. In 1979, however, only Czechoslovakia delivered the contracted quantity of coal, while the USSR delivered only a third of the contracted quantity of coal. The Lukavac coking and chemical combine was unable to increase the import of American coal because of a shortage of foreign currency. In this situation the Lukavac plant was forced to process 200,000 tons of coal imported from Romania into coke for Romania's needs. In this way the Lukavac plant was kept busy and a loss in operations was avoided, but the Yugoslav coke consumers received an insufficient quantity of coke.

The Lukavac coking plant will continue to have foreign exchange problems because it is forced to buy coal abroad and pay for it in foreign exchange, while the coke it produces is sold to domestic consumers in dinars. A way out of present difficulties would be an agreement between the coke producer and consumers to resolve the foreign exchange problem.

ECONOMIC COORDINATING COMMITTEE ADOPTS 1980 WORK PLAN

LD101548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session the delegates of the coordinating committee for promotion of work and business adopted the program of work for this year.

The coordinating committee, like the other bodies of the Yugoslav economic chamber and the general associations, will take an active part in all phases of drawing up and adoption of the social plan for the country's development up to 1985.

The committee's most important task this year, to judge by the extensive program, is to strengthen the position of associated labor through development of self-management agreement-making and social contracting. One of the essential elements of the committee's work this year is the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries. The committee's delegates advocated in particular a restriction on the imports of raw materials, reproduction materials, and also of equipment which is manufactured or can be manufactured in the country. Particular mention was made of the opportunities for savings on imports of expensive electric power engineering equipment and computers. There are now, for example, 28 potential computer manufacturers in our country, and when adopting decisions on acquisition we must primarily look at what can be done at home and what has to be imported, or manufactured in cooperation with foreign partners.

The committee proposed that an analysis be made of the utilization of domestic and foreign patents in our economy and of the situation of and problems in industrial cooperation. A proposal was also made that a social agreement be adopted concerning the import of concessions and technology.

DOLANC REVIEWS HISTORY, BENEFITS OF SELF-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AU091800 [Editorial Report AU] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 7 January on page 3 carries a 5,000-word speech by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a meeting held in Kranj on 6 January to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the first workers council elected at the Sava plant of Kranj. Dolanc speaks of self-management which he terms "the greatest achievement of our revolutionary struggle" and asserts: "our experience in self-management is almost four decades long. Self-management of the working people in Yugoslavia started as early as our revolution, at the time of organized preparations of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for an armed uprising, and in the first days of our national liberation war." He reviews a number of decisions during the war that introduced social ownership and set up people's power and quotes from Kardelj's articles in 1945. "We see," he concludes, "that the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia after the victory of the revolution had from the very first day a clear picture of the future path in building socialist society, the path traced in the liberation war: That path was self-management."

Dolanc continues his review of the history of self-management in the years following the war. "Then came 1948 and our quarrel with Stalin, who was disturbed by the same growing self-managing component of our development, the strong support of the masses our party enjoyed, which is to say a broad political movement, the strength of our people's front, our independent internal and foreign policies, our viewing of the road to socialism and our determination to be an independent country. He was disturbed by our views on the role of the party and its responsibility to our own workers class, our views on the role of the state, equal cooperation, the solving of the national question, internationalism, our views on relations among the communist parties and socialist states, in fact by much of what--to say in passing--the Berlin conference of European communist parties confirmed a few years ago."

Dolanc says that the strength of the Yugoslav revolution was in the masses and they naturally tended to self-management. Therefore the reaction to Stalin's attempts to subdue it was a development of self-managing relations. Dolanc quotes from Kardelj's and Tito's speeches on the adoption of self-management laws and passes on to the benefits which self-management has brought in economic growth, in solving social contradictions in a democratic way and in protecting the equality of the peoples and nationalities. "Our nonaligned policy is an expression of the authentic essence of self-managing society and is in the interest of all the peoples and nationalities and all the working people who want to build their present and future in peace," Dolanc says. "The policy is an integral part of the consciousness of the broad masses of the peoples of Yugoslavia. Therefore we can successfully conduct our foreign policy in the future only if we incessantly develop socialist self-managing democracy."

Referring to the advancement of socialism as a world process, Dolanc says that self-management has become attractive to many progressive forces in the world. "Of course we do not want to boast about, and even less to offer our experiences as a prescription," Dolanc adds. "Our experiences and the experiences of many other revolutions, communist and workers parties and progressive movements in searching for their own ways of struggling for socialism show that the struggle will develop in the future in various forms, that there are no universal models and that no experience can have a generally valid significance."

Dolanc pays tribute to Edvard Kardelj as "the closest collaborator of Comrade Tito" and a revolutionary theoretician and practitioner through five decades. In conclusion he outlines the economic tasks of this year as a struggle for increased productivity, insistence on economic stabilization and greater efficiency of production.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDENT PRAISES ECONOMY'S SUCCESS, STRESSES TASKS

AU072030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Despite all the economic difficulties and objective and subjective problems, significant results were achieved in 1979. Thanks to the efforts of the working people and the self-managing socialist system, the planned social and economic development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is basically being realized, Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, stated in his New Year interview to Radio-Television Skopje. Illustrating the statements with data showing the successes of the Macedonian economy, especially in industry, agriculture, productivity and employment, Arsov stressed that results could be much better were it not for serious subjective and objective difficulties and shortcomings in economic operations.

Therefore, in 1980 we are facing the responsible task of striving in a much more organized and consistent way for a rational and economical utilization of our economic capacities. In other words, Arsov stressed, we must work more and better and we must spend less. All the social subjects--every self-managing organization and community, all the sociopolitical communities and every working man--must be responsible for the realization of the set policy.

That is the essential prerequisite for subsidizing prices, greater exports, better quality of production and an improvement in the economic position of associated labor organizations. In addition, the demands of the realization of the stabilization policy include a slower growth of investment, general and common spending and personal consumption.

Decisionmaking by workers in basic and other associated labor organizations on their inalienable rights is being asserted irresistably, gradually but surely, Ljuroc Arsov then stressed, referring to the realization of the Law of Associated Labor. Pointing out some inconsistencies present in practice, he noted that socialist self-managing relations cannot be realized all at once. We must struggle for them every day, persistently and consistently overcoming objective and subjective difficulties and shortcomings.

Tito's initiative on collective leadership, which in 1980 should obtain its concrete legislative form, is a direct expression and confirmation of the continuity of development of the political system of socialist self-management, Arsov stressed, speaking about the implementation of this significant task in the coming year.

The realization that the policy of nonalignment is an irreplaceable prerequisite for more just political and economic relations in the world, for the solving of current international problems, for peace and general advance in the world is spreading irresistably. Presenting the basic principles of Yugoslavia's cooperation with the world and with its neighbors, Arsov stressed that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is making a constant contribution to their development. We are making efforts so that relations with neighboring countries may develop in all the spheres and we are aware that this is the path to knowing each other better and to a true mutual respect. It would be illusory for anyone to expect that relations may develop on some other principles, for that would mean a violation of our inviolable right to freedom and an infringement of the achievements of the national liberation struggle and of the socialist revolution.

Speaking in conclusion of the affirmation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the world, Arsov stressed that it is at the same time the best way to resolutely destroy all sorts of untruth and speculation connected with Macedonia, with our existence as a nation and a state, with our history, and with our present and our future.

LATE REPORT: TITO CONTINUES TO RECEIVE TREATMENT

LD111453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--Following President Josip Broz Tito's departure from the clinical center in Ljubljana on 5 January, intensive treatment has been undertaken on the blood vessels in his legs. President Tito's current state of health requires the continuation of the treatment which he has been receiving to date.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY--Belgrade--By a decree of the president of the republic, Marko Kosin, up to now under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, was appointed the SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Italy. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 80 p 6 AU]

POPULATION INCREASE--According to the estimate of the Federal Institute for Statistics, Yugoslavia had 22,262,000 people on 31 December 1979. Last year, 380,956 babies were born, or 17.2 births per 1,000 inhabitants. In the same year 190,412 people died and thus the natural increase in 1979 totalled 190,544 new people. According to the estimates of the Federal Institute for Statistics, in 1985 Yugoslavia will have 23,236,000 inhabitants and in 1989 it will have 23,939,000 inhabitants. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 80 p 1 AU]